DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 163 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck pasengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

GOOLAM MOHIDIN MASTER.
65, Meadows St, Fort,
BOMBAY.
LARGE AND UNIQUE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE INDIAN AND ORIENTAL CURIOS, CHINAWARE, WEAPONS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, PISTOLS, GURKHA KUKRI GUNS.
Old and rare Indian hand-paintings, and books, old and new Persian large size carpets, shawls, embroideries, brassware, painting on ivory, silverware, jewellery, and Jade and Agget crystal snuff bottles curios, old wood carved furniture.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
For Sailings and Freight apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.
K. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Salkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1889.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 40,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 20,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES. JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Lahore	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe
JAVA & SUMATRA,	PHILIPPINES ISLANDS, INDO-CHINA,	SIAM. Manila, Bangkok.
Batavia	Saigon	Cebu Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo
Medan		

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia. BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.
Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. „ 1,00,000
Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.
Pushing Agents wanted all over India.
Bharat Buildings, Lahore.
K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.
LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
501, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA
United Insurance Co., Ltd.
Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of
SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.
The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.
AGENTS WANTED
in all Principal Cities.
M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
Secretaries.
Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
41-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.
A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

LADIES.
Are you downhearted?
because you drew no prize
in the WAR LOAN LOTTERY?
Here is an ANTIDOTE.
Pay a visit to our SILK EMPORIUM, famous for the genuineness and superiority of all articles of Silk Piece-goods, Embroidery, Scarfs, Linen goods, etc., etc., and WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES due to the fact that we are pioneers in the line and our experience and resources are unequalled.
Whatever you buy will be a REAL BARGAIN.
Whatever you see will be a TREAT.
KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists, No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
AUCTION SALE OF 45 CASES WHITE SHIRTINGS.
ON SATURDAY, the 14th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the party concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Gordhandas Kalianji.
45 cases each 50 pieces White shirtings Jar Brand quality and 40 yards.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th July 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
AUCTION SALE THIS-DAY TUESDAY, THE 10TH JULY, 1917, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T).
THIS-DAY TUESDAY, the 10th day of July, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Bungalow opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, Waudby Road, Fort, very valuable and handsome teakwood, blackwood and carved household furniture by Dewji Canji and other makers, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and crockeryware, large Treacher's ice chest, tapestry, upholstered drawing room suite, hand-some cabinets, corner cabinets, 8 day winding grandfather drawing room clock striking hours, tiled top and plain teapoys, marble top tables, rich carpets, table ornaments, China jars, Collard and Collard's sweet-toned cottage piano, folding harmonium, rolled top writing table, microscope by C. Collins, London, large safe with stand, talking machine, single and double bedsteads, hand-ome almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, book cases, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, etc., etc.
The property of Revd. C. D. T. Mason.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th July 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
AUCTION SALE OF ANCIENT BLACKWOOD HAND-CARVED HOUSEHOLD AND DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE, 2, 3, 4, and 8 LIGHTS CHANDELIERS, FIRE RESISTING SAFE, PORCELAIN AND GLASSWARE BY TREACHER & Co., WHICH IS VERY RARE TO GET IN INDIA NOW-A-DAYS.
Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr. Muncherji Bomanji Panthaky, and others, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction at Naigaum Road, Dadar, (Bhoiwada Cross Road) near the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (Spring Mills) or quite opposite to the Improvement Trust Cement Chawl and next to Moares (Peacock) Baug, on Sunday the 15th July 1917 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—
A large collection of ancient and old blackwood carved sofas; armless chairs; cushioned sofas and chairs; chiffoneers; round and pier tables; beautiful and rich ancient blackwood ottoman pictures in ancient blackwood frames; teapoys; blackwood English sideboard; dining tables in 4 pieces; card table; blackwood screens; rocking chairs; benches; Zoonda cupboards; bedsteads and 2, 3, 4, and 8 light chandeliers; fire resisting safe; porcelain and glassware by Treacher and Co., etc.
The property of the late Mr. Muncherji Bomanji Panthaky.
The above furniture is on view.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 10th July 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (30 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or. Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — — Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly quarterly or monthly Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TO WINNERS WAR LOAN LOTTERY! —THE SAFE DEPOSIT, Home St., exists for the express purpose of taking care of your Bonds. 8850

PLEASE order Rainy season and Cold weather vegetable and flower seeds and plants, etc., etc., from THE OUDH SEED STORES, LUCKNOW. Catalogue, Post free.

MASSEUR SPECIALIST in Insomnia, Nerve Depression, Hysteria, Lumbago, Constipation. Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Neuritis, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. For further particulars and testimonials apply to Box No. 922, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8741

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dentist to His Majesty's Forces, Largest Dental Practice, East of Suez. Dr. CARR, D.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON, 107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY (OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, OVER FRENCH BANK).

Dr. Carr desires to intimate to the Residents of Bombay that he is still able to maintain the lowest fees in India for the highest grade English and American Painless Dentistry. Large contracts for dental materials having been entered into before the war, make it possible to maintain the present prices. (Other Dentists and small buyers have now to pay 50 and 60 per cent. more for their materials and their charges have gone up accordingly.)

Latest methods in fitting perfect artificial teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, etc.

FULL SETS UPPER OR LOWER FROM Rs. 50. Teeth without plates, Gold Crown, Bar and Bridge work. Teeth permanently filled with Gold, Porcelain and Amalgam (Painless).

Absolutely painless extractions. By his celebrated anaesthetic from one to 20 teeth may be extracted at a single sitting without the slightest pain also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform.

PYORRHOEA and other diseases of the mouth treated by the latest successful methods.

Dr. Carr is personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Twenty years' experience in Europe, Asia and America.

Hours: Week days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, D. D. S.

107, ESPLANADE ROAD.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CAR ON HIRE from rupees one hundred (100) per month. Also for sale going cheap. The PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS, TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co, Limited, Hughes Road, Chawpati.

B. S. A. PUCCA PATH RACERS, the machine which has been the top notch in cycle racing world. Rs. 266. Only a few received. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. C

EDUCATIONAL.

STUDENTS—Look sharp. B. G. DESAI'S MATRICULATION CLASS opened 1st July, meets daily (7-30 to 9 a.m.) Chanda Ramjee Girls' School, Bombay. 8809

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An expert SHORTHAND TYPIST. Excellent pay and prospects for a competent and experienced man. Only those experienced need apply. DAVAR'S COLLEGE, 80, Esplanade Road. 8839

WANTED—AGENTS & CANVASSERS for sale of crayons in the Bombay Presidency. For terms apply to Box No. 961, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8849

WANTED—PAID AGENTS in every town of India for a respectable Insurance Company. Salary Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Cash security Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. Apply to Box No. 909, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." c266

WANTED—A HINDOO LADY GRADUATE, having teaching experience to coach up an up-country Hindoo gentleman's two daughters till Entrance Course. Apply personally to MANAGER, NRISINHA HINDOO LODGE, Craford Market from 11 to 3 or 6 to 8.

WANTED—A qualified experienced NURSE or an aged LADY ready to start immediately as a companion to a respectable Hindu Lady travelling to New York via Japan shortly, during her voyage only, and return if required by first steamer in which case only double travelling expenses will be paid. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, caste, qualifications etc. to Box No 960, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8844

WANTED

WANTED—At once Rs. 95,000 on a mortgage of two new Buildings situated on Sandhurst Road, Brokers need not trouble. Write to Box No. 947, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8801

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A PARTNER with a capital of Rs. 500 for a very paying but a speculative sort of business. Hundred per cent. certainty of doubling capital in two months. Partner need not be responsible for lost. Correspondence treated very confidential. Apply to Box 957, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8823

WANTED—AGENTS for the New Indian Manufacturing Co., for Black Japan Phenyle, Varnish, Tupentine, and Boil oil. Manufacturer: R. G. Poongani. See our Sole Agents: N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonji Building, Dongree, Post No. 9. 8744

WANTED—MORNING or EVENING WORK 3 to 4 hours daily by a young and energetic man well experienced in accounts, correspondence and general office work. A thorough business man and capable to take charge of an office or a department. Service under Indian gentlemen preferred. Please write to Box No. 956, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8827

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One second hand MINIATURE BROUGHAM, in excellent condition, almost new rubber tyres. Apply L. P. De SOUZA & SONS, Gowalia Tank Road. 8843

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEX Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned do hereby inform all concerned that for upwards of 14 years I was doing business in Partnership with my father Mr. Mahommedally Akberally in hardwares and Timber, etc., as local dealers and Government contractors in Military and Civil. P. W. D. holding our shop in 55 and 56, Main Street, Poona Camp.

It is a period of one year that I have been separated with the partnership of my father and opened a new shop at 1156, Exhibition Road, near Lodi's Baodi, Poona Camp carrying out all my business independently.

8824 TAHERBHOY MAHOMEDALLY.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

WANTED the public building contractors to know that the undersigned undertakes contracts to supply fine red, white and yellow ochres for building colour purposes at very moderate rates.

VASUDEV KESHAV REDKAR,
Contractor.
c/o Nilkant Raghoba Redkar, Teacher, Crawford Market School, Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

8848.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mercantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 187 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 10th day of July, 1917, at 2 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

"That the capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 2,00,000 divided into 1,600 shares of Rs. 125 each to Rs. 40,000 divided into 1,600 shares of Rs. 25 each and that such reduction be effected by cancelling capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assests to the extent of Rs. 100 per share upon each of the 1,600 shares which have been issued and are now outstanding and by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's capital from Rs. 125 to Rs. 25 per share."

Should the resolution be passed as an Extraordinary Resolution by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 25th June, 1917.

By order of the Board,
KARSONDAS T. ROWJEE & Co.,
Agents.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VII, of 1913
and
In the matter of the PIONEER BANK LTD. (in liquidation.)

S. B. Billimoria, Official Liquidator of the Pioneer Bank, Ltd., (in liquidation.) ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition dated the 22nd day of June, 1917, has been presented to His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the undersigned for sanction of the terms of a provisional agreement referred to in the said Petition with or without modification, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji has appointed Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1917, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon to hear the said Petition, and His Lordship has further directed that in the meantime a meeting of the creditors and contributories of the said Company be called by the Official Liquidator of the said Company for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, approving, with or without modification, the said provisional agreement. A copy of the said Petition and copies of the documents therein referred to can be seen at the office of the Petitioner's Attorneys, Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal in Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, during office hours. In pursuance of the said order Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors will be held at 3 p.m., and a meeting of the contributories will be held at 4 p.m., on Wednesday the 18th day of July, 1917, in the office of the above Company in Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, at which time and place the creditors and contributories respectively of the Company are requested to be present.

The creditors and contributories may attend such meeting and vote in person or by proxy, provided that all proxies given by them are lodged with the Chairman of the meeting at the said office not later than forty-eight hours before the hour of the holding of the said meeting.

The Court has appointed Mr. S. B. Billimoria, Official Liquidator of the said Company to act as Chairman of the said meeting. The above provisional agreement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1917.

(Sd.) S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Official Liquidator of the above Company.

8845.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL SHIVLAL, the son of SHIVLAL LACHHIRAM, died at Hyderabad on the 15th day of June, 1917, and whereas the said MOTILAL SHIVLAL was the Managing member of the joint family consisting of himself, our client, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal, the only son of the said Motilal Shivlal, and our client's sons and grandsons and whereas the joint family carried on business in the name of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal in Bombay, Hyderabad and other places in British India and also at Hyderabad in the name of Shivdatram Lachhiram and whereas all property standing in the name of Shivlal Motilal or Motilal Shivlal or Shivdatram Lachhiram or any other member of the said joint family and the assets of the said firms are the joint family properties and whereas our client the said Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal as the only son of the said Motilal Shivlal has now become the managing member of the said joint family and whereas Govindlal Bansilal one of our client's sons, claims to be the sole executor of the Will of Motilal Shivlal and whereas the said Motilal Shivlal has purported by the alleged Will to dispose of the properties which belong to the said joint family.

NOW IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that our client the said Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal has disputed and is disputing the power of the said Motilal Shivlal to make such a Will. Further that the said Will has not been proved. ALL persons are therefore hereby warned against dealing with the said Govindlal in respect of moneys, properties or securities belonging to the said joint family and the said firms of Shivlal Motilal and Shivdatram Lachhiram or any of them. Any person making any payments or delivering any properties of the said family or family firms to any person other than our client Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal or his duly constituted attorney, will do so at his own risk and peril.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Attorneys for Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal.

8855 229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of CAPTAIN EDWARD WATERS HARBIN MARSH ... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of the late CAPTAIN EDWARD WATERS HARBIN MARSH, who died on active service on the thirtieth day of December, 1915, and to whose Estate Letters of Administration were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 23rd day of June, 1917, to Mr. HENRY ALFRED HANDLEY PAYNE, of Bombay, the duly Constituted Attorney of Mr. William Marsh the father and next-of-kin of the said deceased are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned Attorneys for the said Administrator at their office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 10th day of August 1917 after which date the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the person entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Notice is also given that all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to pay their debts to the said Administrator without any delay.

PAYNE & CO.,
Administrator's Attorneys.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1917.

8853

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHARSEDJEE RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE, BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE and SHAVAK RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE, the surviving and proving executors of the last Will and Testament of RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE deceased have contracted to sell to our client Mr. TRIKAMDAS KOOVERJEE BHOJA, all those pieces or parcels of land or salt pans situate in the village of Manikpura in the Bassein Taluka Thana District, containing by admeasurement 558 acres, 16 gunthas and 8 annas and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by Survey Nos. 204, 210, 211, 212 and 213 and the boundary of the village of Achole, on the south by the creek and the boundary of the villages Newghar and Rajawli on the east by Survey No. 229 of the village of Manikpur and the boundaries of the villages of Achole, Gokhirva and Rajawli and on the west by the Soparee Creek and beyond which the boundary of the village of Dewanman and Newghar and which said premises are divided by the local fund road between Bassein and Gokhirva and are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bassein and are included in survey Nos. 97 to 148, 150 to 198, 201 to 203, 217, 227, and 228, 230 to 233, all inclusive and are now in the occupation of the said vendors and all the right, title and interest of the vendors as such executors as aforesaid in the said premises under the lease bearing date the 22nd February 1898 and expressed to be made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and the late Ruttonjee Bomonjee of the other part.

All persons having any right, title, interest claim or demand in to or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 109 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived and as null and void.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1917.

8854

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE SMALL CAUSE COURT AT LAHORE.

PROCLAMATION UNDER ORDER V RULE 20.

Firm HARCHMAN DASS & HARMAN DASS of Lahore ..... Plaintiff.
against
(1) ABDULALI ISMAILJI per Abdul Ali, (2) ISMAILJI KARIMJI per Ismailji of Karachi Cantonment ..... Defendants.

CLAIM FOR RS. 122-11-3 AND COSTS.

IN the above case the Defendants can not be served in the ordinary way. The case has been fixed for hearing for the 13th July 1917 and if the defendants do not appear on that date proceeding will be ex-parte against them.

JUDGE.

8847. Small Causes Court, Lahore.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT COURT AT SURAT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VIII OF 1913 AND THE GULAMBABA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.,
(now in liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the above mentioned company are required on or before 10th day of August 1917 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorney or pleader if any to the Official Liquidators of the said Company and if thereafter required by notice from the Official Liquidators are in person or by their pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

BALVANTRAO TRIPURASHANKER,
AMRITLAL B. HINGLOHEWALA,
Official Liquidators of The Goolambaba Spg. and Wg. Co., Limited, (in Liquidation)

8846

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA

6-30 8-30 10 p.m.

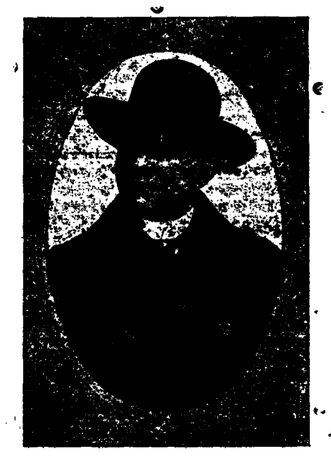
BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE
SITUATED HORNBY ROAD, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.
TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.

EMPIRE CINEMA

The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown
"WHO'S GUILTY?" by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow.
10th Story from "Who's Guilty" series.
"THE TRIAL OF SOULS"
A fire Drama of American Military Life.
Continuation of our science series.
MAKING A MODERN CAR.
Showing the famous "Overland" Co.
MAKING A 1000 CARS A DAY.
A CAR MADE BEFORE YOUR EYES
COMEDY CARTOONS "WIFFLES."

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT



TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the World-famous Illusionist
CHUNG LING SOO
In a performance of Oriental Splendour and Weird Mysticism and baffling Illusions, assisted by
MISS SUEE SEEN
and
LONDON VARIETY COMPANY.
HALF PRICE MATINEE AT 6 P. M. ON SAT., SUN. AND WED.
PLANS AT ROSE & Co. DAILY FROM 10 a. m. AFTER 6 p. m AT THEATRE.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 PATHE PICTURES

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."
LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT
"THE LAST CHAPTER"
Being the 15th and last episode of
THE
"SHIELDING SHADOW"
Showing
JERRY'S THRILLING FIGHT
with the
OCTOPUS
At the bottom of the sea and many other sensational incidents.

Also
"DUTY BEFORE LOVE"
A great modern war drama
in 3 acts.
How a French Girl fell into the Hands of the German Spies and how she out-witted them and finally Emerged Triumphant.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.

"MINING INSECT—THE MOLE—CRICKET
Scientific Series. Coloured.

"SKINNY'S LOVE TANGLE"
comic.

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. Daily.
Matinee every SATURDAY and SUNDAY 5 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

6-30 To-Night 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE.
PALACE OF VARIETIES
The
GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY Co.
presents
The Funny Musical Playlet
MY BIRTHDAY
and
An Amusing Local Topical Skit
IN BOMBAY FROM MESPOT
preceded by
HUGE VARIETIES
OF
VAUDEVILLE & CIRCUS TURNS
Augmented by
OUR EXCLUSIVE CINEMA COMEDY
WIFFLES LOVE ROMANCE.

Thursday Next July 12th.
SPECIAL GALA NIGHT AND CHANGE
A New 3 Act Musical Comedy
"DO IT NOW."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
ANOTHER SPLENDID PICTURE PROGRAMME.

"THE MYSTERIOUS MRS. M."
The story of a hoax played on a man who has been driven by boredom to a melancholy condition. Believing he is soon to die he suddenly awakes to the beauties of life, and is much relieved when the stated hour passes and he is still alive and well.

"A POLITICAL TRAMP."
A tramp impersonates a candidate for election as senator and preaches in favour of free drinks for all, though the real candidate is a temperance man. Comic complications result.

Also the latest.
PATHE GAZETTE.
Showing: Gen: Nivelle invested with Order of the Bath by the Prince of Wales in France,—Lord French inspects the Troops at Exeter,—The Nelson Touch,—Pillars of Empire at Guildhall,—France's Undying Army,—The Greatest Battle of the War,—Premier's Day in London, etc., etc.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

To-night ! To-night !
IS THE NIGHT
AT THE BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA
ELDORADO
Our last week's packed Houses is ample proof enough that very few missed the first 2 Episodes of the
GREAT SPANISH LOVE SERIAL
"JUSTICE"
but in case you have missed them, hurry up to-night, do not keep back and deprive yourself of seeing one of the best, the first, the highest Spanish Love Serials.
To-night—Start's "Justice and Revenge."
To-night—Love—Hate—Tragedy
To-night—David Roscoe saved from the King of the forest
To-night—Do Not Miss the mightest Programme in Bombay.
To-night—One Waterproof at 7 p. m. show as prize.
Look out for Grace Cunard and Francis Ford in the Purple Mask.

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COMMERCIAL

TABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

REPETITION.

New York, July 5th.

New York Silver	78 1/2

New York, July 7th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.78.80
Silver Commercial Bars	78 1/4

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 7th.

Bar Silver Spot	39 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 5th July 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 7/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	4 3/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ...	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	4 1/2
Consols 2½%	55
Rupee Paper 2½% Nominal	48½
Indian Stock 2½% Sterling Loan ..	67
Government Securities 3%	57
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15

WAR LOANS.

London, July 7th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1940	£96½
5% New	£96 9/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 7th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	66
Australian Afloat	63
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	66/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	66/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	66/9
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	66/9
Wheat Red Delhi Afloat	66/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat	66/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton May-June Value	600
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat, ex-ship per ton June-July Buyers	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore ex-Ship per ton Afloat Paid	660

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay ex-Ship per ton June Buyers	600

London, July 6th.

Linseed Calcutta June-July Value	600

London, July 7th.

METALS.

English best selected Copper	£132
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£126½
Hard Spelter Nominal	48½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Value	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe July	2/5½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our correspondent.)

Bombay, July 9.

The sharp advance in New York over the week end caused a firmer feeling locally and this morning the nominal quotations were Rs. 522 for Fine Broach July and Rs. 516 for Good Broach April. On the opening of the Marwadi bazaar at about 2-30 p.m. rates were easier, Fine Broach July being Rs. 520 and Good Broach April Rs. 510/11. Fluctuations in New Crop Broach have been wide and rapid since Saturday morning. At Colaba a moderate business was done and rates closed as under. Prices are irregular.

For ready cotton the demand continues moderate. For cotton well up in class rates are very steady.

QUOTATIONS 5-45 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	July	..	522
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	July	..	455
Fine M. G. Bengal ..	July	..	371
Good M. G. Westerns ..	July-Augt	..	446
Good H. G. Westerns ..	July-Augt	..	436
Good Sawgd. Dhrwar ..	July-Augt	..	484
Good M. G. Miraj ..	July-Augt	..	482

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918	..	509
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	..	373

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Bengal	Jan.	..	377
Broach	April	..	513

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc, for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 7th July:—

Cotton	11,372 bales.
Wheat	21,705 cwts.
Linseed	4,383 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	651 ,,
Gingellyseed	34 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	2,202 ,,
Castorseed	2,463 ,,
Rice	3,200 ,,
Myrabollams	1,277 ,,
Cottonseed	720 ,,
Mowrasseed	154 ,,
Gram	1,030 ,,
Jowar	477 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	1,285 ,,

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 9th JULY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G	Gd.	S.G.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals ..	381	371	361			Ready.
M. G. Sciude Punjab	381	371	361			,,
M. G. Akola-Khamgaon, Fair Staple.		462	442			,,
M. G. Broach ..		522	517			,,
M. G. Mathis ..		390	380			,,
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple" ..				495		,,
Saw-Ginned Dharwar ..				495		,,
M. G. Westerns ..				461		,,
H. G. Westerns ..				451		,,
M. G. Compta ..				495		,,
M. G. Kadi Viramgam ..			490	478		,,
M. G. Dharangadra ..			485	472		,,
M. G. Mundra ..			485	473		,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

Colaba, 9th July, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (H G)		385	371	..	1/25th Jan, 18
Bengals (M G)		376	365	352	.. Ready
			372	..	.. July 17
Sciude-Punjab (M G)		374	361	351	.. Ready
Akola Khamgaum Karanja (M G)		..	462	437	.. Ready
		..	..	..	..
Oomras wates descriptions (M G)		..	450	434	.. Ready
Dharangaum Poolgaum (M G)		..	460	440	.. Ready
		..	..	..	..
Yeotmal (M G)		..	465	447	.. Ready
		..	..	..	..
Nagpore Kampti (M G)		..	478	463	.. Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M G)		..	480	465	.. Ready
		..	..	..	..
Broach (M G)		..	513	510	498 Ready
		..	521	..	521 1/25th Apl. 18
Wadhwan (M.G.)		..	490	478	.. Ready
Metlpa (M.G.)		..	385	370	.. Ready
		..	..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.)		..	478	478	462 Ready
Sawg'n, Dharwar		..	..	490	480 Ready
Westerns (M.G.)		..	..	461	447 Ready
Westerns (H.G.)		..	..	451	437 Ready
Coompta (M.G.)		..	..	495	483 Ready
		..	..	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 9th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30' ..	65 0 0	6 11 0
,, White Cawnpore 70-80	66 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat Karachi Bansia ..	66 0 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	6 0 0	6 12 0
,, Brown Cawnpore ..	6 0 0	6 12 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore' ..	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 7 0	8 13 0
,, Brown Thin ..	7 12 0	8 2 0
Teelseed White 85-15 ..	44 8 0	7 8 0
,, Gajar 75-25 ..	43 8 0	7 8 0
,, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 8 0	7 4 0
,, Black ..	35 8 0	7 10 0
Poppyseed, White ..	7 11 0	8 2 0
Groundnuts	30 0 0	7 12 0
Mowraseed	3 12 0	4 2 0
Jawree	30 0 0	4 10 0
Arandis	40 0 0	7 14 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat Sept. ..	6 13 0
,, April-May ..	6 12 0
Linseed, Sept. ..	8 6 0
,, May ..	10 0 0

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 6th July:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	17	19,841
B. B. & C. I. Railway	3	360

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
Nil.		

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/3 9/32.
3 Months' Sight France, Fr. 192.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 185½.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 192.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 178.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 275½.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150½.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 148.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 310½.

BULLION.

The silver market was steady.
English Bar Gold, 26-13.
Shield Sovereign, 17.
Dragon, 15-5-6.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 93-2.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 93-2.
Silver 2nd Sett. ex-Duty, 93-7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant, 95.
Warrant, 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. small pieces, 66.
3 per cent. small pieces, 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable long dated, 75.
Municipal long dated, 74.
Municipal short dated, 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years January-July, 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
Sanitary, 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES

The share market opened firm and improved during the course of the day, and declined towards the close due to profit taking. The market closed quiet.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,730 to 1,750 and closed at 1,735, Madhavjees from 2,100 to 2,135 and closed at 2,125, Fazulbhoys from 755 to 770 and closed at 765, Indore-Malwas 395 to 400 and Simplexs from 717 to 712/8.

Swadeshis declined to 1,805, Nagpurs to 2,440, Centurys were quoted at 330, Crescents at 226/4, Currimbhoys at 337/8, Indian Bleachings at 302/8 and Pearls at 545.

Shivrajpurs improved to 46 and Central India Mining to 45, Tata Iron Ordinary shares were placed between 250 and 246/4 and Deferreds were quoted at 1,055, Katni Ordinary at 240 and Deferreds at 930.

Bombay-Burma improved to 1,000, Alcocks to 960 and Bombay Tramway to 341/4, and Tata Hydros to 1,165.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 7th July, 1917:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital ..	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	92,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 4,60,72,620	
Public Deposits at Branches .. Rs. 1,18,49,490	
	5,79,22,110
Other Deposits ..	16,79,11,900
Post Bills ..	4,058
Sundries ..	24,87,277
Total Rs.	24,75,25,345

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities ..	2,64,81,202
Other authorised Securities ..	27,81,898
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities ..	2,87,90,396
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities ..	6,74,11,957
Bills Discounted and Purchased ..	1,31,47,427
Dead Stock ..	9,69,061
Stamps ..	7,092
Bullion ..	3,185
Balances with other Banks ..	7,16,138
Sundries ..	8,75,813
Cash ..	10,63,41,176
Total Rs.	24,75,25,345

THE JOINT-BOARD SCHEME

ITS TRIPLE FUNCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Last month the Senate of the Bombay University amalgamated the Matriculation and the School Final Examinations in this Presidency under the new Joint-Board Scheme tentatively for a period of five years. The old Matriculation chiefly performed the function of a University Entrance Examination and the School Final Examination that of a lower grade clerkship examination for Government employment. Both incidentally and very inadequately performed the function of a secondary school leaving examination for vocational careers as no such vocational school or polytechnic is in existence and as hardly any such subjects were prescribed for the School Final Examination and much less taught in any of the present-day High Schools of this Presidency.

One of the chief arguments for the amalgamation of the two examinations brought forward before the Senate was the difficulty of preparing candidates for a double examination in the same classes of a High School. If this argument be closely examined as to how many of the present High Schools did attempt to teach for one of the few subjects specially prescribed for the School Final Examination, it will be found to be wholly misleading. As a matter of fact, very few schools have any such provision of teaching at all. But if a different standard of competency was desired in the same subjects at both these examinations, it was just as it should be and candidates for either examination may be taught in different classes if sufficiently large in number to form a separate class. The wants of a University Entrance test are bound to be different from the needs of Government clerkships. As it is, the new Joint Board examination will have to serve a triple function of tests (1) for entrance to the University, (2) entrance to Government clerkships and (3) entrance to some of the vocational careers of technology and trade.

The last of the three functions was incidentally served partly by the old Matric and partly by the School Final though there was a great scope of improvement in the latter examination to directly perform this function, much more adequately. Till a system of special schools or monotechnics and polytechnics is adopted and till such institutions of a sufficiently public status under the various Chambers, Trade-guilds, Associations or Mahajans, issuing their own diplomas and certificates are brought into being, a vocational School Leaving Examination as a public test will continue to be in demand for some time to come.

It is difficult to understand how the new Joint-Board Matric will serve all these functions or how such a dead level of uniformity of standards in a subject are desirable to meet the wants of each of them. As a matter of fact there ought to be three different examinations for the three different classes of candidates who choose to be intended for one or more of these careers. The present High Schools may be asked to specialize or have special departments in the same school to prepare candidates for these varying careers.

At the non-official educational Conference held in the beginning of this month, a resolution was passed to allow the Matriculation candidates an option of using their vernacular as the medium of answers in all papers except English. Such a liberty has of late been granted to the School Final candidates by the Bombay Educational Department in the case of some of the subjects for examination. Under the New Joint Board Examination, therefore, such an option will be considered in unison with the policy of the department. Those who objected to such an option and whose objection is endorsed by the "Times of India" in its leading article on the subject in its issue of the 5th Instant, mainly do so on the ground of the difficulty of finding examiners for the various vernaculars who could enforce the same standard test in any one subject. The department could get these examiners for its School Final and it is difficult to see why the University will fail to do so. But supposing there is such a difficulty and here is the fear of the standard of English becoming deteriorated for University purposes, it will be the greater reason to hold three separate examinations for the three different functions now imposed upon the Joint Board Matric. Vernaculars will then be freely allowed their place as the media of answers and consequently of instruction too, both for vocational as well as Government clerkship examinations. But it yet remains to be seen how the Syndicate of the Bombay University are going to provide in their new rules for unifying this triple standard without unnecessarily cramping the growth of secondary education in its varied forms. Will it not be that after the Department has succeeded in gaining a substantial and preponderating voice in controlling the University Matriculation Examination there will appear to the Educationists, both official and non-official, of this Presidency the need of a separate School Leaving Certificate Examination like the one that exists at present in the Madras Presidency side by side with the Joint Board Matric? What a forethought and what a solicitude to preserve to the University its freedom to control its own affairs!

MANEKLAL H. VAKIL.

High Court,
Bombay, 5th July, 1917.

OVERCROWDING AT BANK OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I request you will be so kind as to give publicity to the following through the medium of your widely read paper in connection with the cashing of cheques at the Bank of Bombay.

I was deputed by my officer to cash his cheque on the 2nd instant, the 1st being Sunday. I presented the cheque at 12-15 p.m. and got it cashed at 4-45 p.m. i.e. after a delay of full 4½ hours, during the whole of which period I was standing opposite the counter. The room was packed to over-flowing, a considerable number of people having had to stand even on the staircase. Everyone wanted to be the first to get his money and in the general tussle that ensued, I, in common with many others, had no[illegible] to undergo a lot of physical discomfort and inconvenience which is perhaps natural in such cases, but had to actually submit to fierce pushes and blows from all sides.

Now apart from the personal inconvenience to me and the merits of the particular case in question, it is well known that similar cases and indeed far greater ones are of such frequent occurence as to amount almost to a public scandal which demands the immediate attention of the authorities concerned.

I fail to understand why the authorities of the Bank do not consult the convenience of their clients and open two, three or even more counters specially for the first two days of each month on which the rush of the public is something tremendous.—Yours etc.

M. D. J.

Bombay, July 7th.

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore had awarded two virasrinkalas to Prof. Shah and his brother in appreciation of their shooting and conjuring performances.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 10TH OF JULY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

809-15—Payne and Co. The Bank of Baroda Ltd v The New Madras Spg and Wvg Co Ltd and ors, Wadia G and Co.

879-16—N C Dalal, Maneckchand Kisondas Mitha v Nathmall Ramsukh a firm.

256-17—Mane H M and Co, S W Pilgaokar v Mahadeo Ramchandra Dharap.

274-17—Nanu H and Co, Abdulla Essa and Co a firm v Jagonath Wasudeo Pilgaoker.

279-17—Khambatta and Co, Oppaji Hazarimal and Co Ltd a firm v Aga Cassam Shah, Captain and Vaidya.

413-17—Motichand and D, Dewji Jewat and Co a firm v Passoobhai Khimji and ors, Shamrao M and H.

486-17—Captain and V, Messrs Bruel and Co a firm v J D Dholandas and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

500-17—Mehta D and L, Sumsoodin Haji Ebrahim Penkar and ors v Abdul Rahim Ali Satope, Pandia and Co.

524-17—Purnanand and Co, Tricumdas Parmanandas Sampat v Pyarilal Vithalrai Mehta and anr.

533-17—Motichand and D, Kashavji Hirji v Lokersi Velji.

560-17—Jamsetji R and D, Tehilram Girdhardas v Ramchandra Balaram Naik.

574-17—Dastur and Co, Makundasji Ghanshamdasji Moondhra v Jivandas Lallubhai.

575-17—Dastur and Co, Makundasji Ganshamdasji Moondhra v Manilal Tribhowandas and ors, Malvi H M R and Co.

583-17—Chitnis M and K, Mancherji Pallonji Contractor v Eruchshaw Dadabhoy Karanjia.

587-17—Unwalla P and P, Mahomed Haji Hassam Javeri alias Mahomed Jusub Haji Hashan Javeri v Mahomedally Ebrahim Zayani, Captain and V.

592-17—Matu J and M, Abdul Cadar Haji Ismail Gulammahomed v Chimanlal Premchand.

594-17—Jam R and D, Dayal Lalji a firm v Keshawji Ramdas a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

607-17—Mehta D and L, Mistry Sulleman Jaffer v Asiatbai widow, Mulla and Mulla.

605-17—Khandvala and Co, Poonamchand Tulsiram v Durgadutt Sawalka, C P D'Cunha.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103.

552-17—Kharas and Co for a pauper, Bai Premabai widow v Dhanjibhai Motabhai Vakil and ors.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1329-16—Rustomji and G, Badloo Bakar v Fakir Mahomed Ebrahim, Ard H D and Co.

250-17—Surveyor and Co, Haji Ibrahim Haji Noor Mahomed v Fatmabai and anr Ard H D and Co, Mane H M and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

183-16—Payne and Co, Khensabai widow and anr v Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Patell and Eze, Part heard.

175—Patell and Ez, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally Bootwalla v Krishnabai widow and ors, Tyabjee D and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

1257-14—Smetham B and Co, Harischandra Ganpat Kaduskar v Kamchandra Kondaji Kaduskar and ors, Judah and S, Amin and Desai, Chitnis M and K.

1136-15—Payne and Co, Khatubai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co.

373-16—Wadia G and Co, Messrs Brandon and Co a firm v The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne and Co.

361-16—Bhai K and G, Keshavji Ramji Lakhmidas and ors v Bejnath Harnandrai, Matu J and M.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFENCE.

FOR INVESTICATION OF PAUPERISM

P P No 7-17—In person, Florence Marie Fischer v Eugene Reginald Fischer.

P P No. 9-17—In person, Bai Sonbai widow v Devraj Lilladhar and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA V. RANGERS CRICKET CLUB.

A cricket match, played on Sunday, between the Catholic Gymkhana and the Rangers Cricket Club, resulted in a victory for the Gymkhana team. Scores:—

Rangers Cricket Club 66.
Catholic Gymkhana 112.

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL C. C. V. GHATKOPER C. C.

This match was played on Sunday between the Bhatia M. M. C. C. and the Ghatkopar Cricket Club and resulted in a win for the former by 23 runs. Scores:—

Bhatia Mitra Mandal Cricket Club ..	54
Ghatkopar Cricket Club ..	31

PAREKH C. C. VS NEW HINDOO C. C.

This match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Parekh C. C. by 5 wickets and 23 runs.

The New Hindoo C. C. scored 100 runs in which Messrs. Chaudhri, Khatu and Parker contributed 19, 21 and 20 respectively.

The Parekh C. C. scored 123 runs for five wickets, the chief scores being of Mr. Sharma (captain) 45 (not out), and Parekh 25 (not out).

E. D. SASSOON & CO. C. C, V. SHAW WALLACE & CO. C.C.

A cricket match was played on the Marine Lines on Saturday, the 7th instant, between Shaw Wallace & Company's Cricket Club and E. D. Sassoon & Co's Cricket Club and resulted in a win for the latter by 20 runs:—Scores:—

SHAW WALLACE & CO.

A. H. Karanjia 25; Samuel 0; P. J. Pavri 5; R. J. Pavri 4; Michel 1; B. J. Pavri 0; J. V. Shroff 8; B. H. Governor 1; Khambatta (not out) 10; Bhole 1; Pinto 0; Extras 4; Total 59.

E. D. SASSOON & CO.

E. B. Fernandez 12; B. M Jadhav 5; W. Mathalone 2; Reuben Isaac 29; Gokaldas Raichura 4; M. David 4; S. Moore 16; H N. Thanawalla 0; A. M. Chinoy 1; J. S. Cohen (not out) 0; J. Nissim 0; Extras 6; Total 79.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The break in the Arabian sea current is less complete. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bihar and Orissa, Konkan, local in Burma, Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, south Hyderabad and the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein and Akyab three inches, Toungoo one, Mergui, Tavoy, Lashio and Dibrugarh two, Shillong one, Sibsagor, Cox's Bazar and Berhampore one and a half, Sambalpur and Darbanga one, Patna and Gaya two, Gorakhpur, one and a half.

Forecast:—No great change.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 9th July 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to July 9th, 1916	June 1st to July 9th, 1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.00	16.34	25.54	40.57
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.06	18.65	23.83	37.34
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.05	18.67	23.83	38.37
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.05	18.04	26.33	43.26
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th July 1917.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.715 Inch.
Temperature of Air	85.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8 ,,
Dew Point	76.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.861 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85 1 ,,
Minimum do.	79.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W,WSW,W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	293 miles
Fall of Rain	0.15 Inches
Total fall during month	1.01 ,,
Do. do. year	18.90 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th July	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of the Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Gauge.	LOW WATER Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER Depth on Gauge.
	July	h. m	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon	9	m 2 12	27 8	9	m 8 0	16 2
		2 42	29 3		8 59	16 7
Tues	10	m 3 9	27 3	10	m 8 53	17 6
		3 27	28 4		9 52	16 8
Wed	11	m 4 13	26 7	11	m 9 53	18 11
		4 15	27 3		10 50	16 11
Thur	12	m 5 24	26 1	12	m 11 4	21 2
		5 7	26 3		11 54	17 1
Fri	13	m 6 42	25 10	13	0 28	21 1
		6 7	25 4			
Sat	14	m 8 6	26 0	14	m 0 58	17 2
		7 20	24 9		2 3	21 3
Sun	15	m 9 20	26 7	15	m 1 58	17 1
		8 34	24 7		3 24	21 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 9 (Monday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 19m.
,, 10 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 19m.
,, 11 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 19m.
,, 12 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 19m.
,, 13 (Friday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 19m.
,, 14 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 10m.	,, 7h. 19m.
,, 15 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 10m.	,, 7h. 19m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 1917 June 19d. 6h. 32·2m. p.m.; First Quarter, 27d. 9h. 33·4m. p.m.; Full Moon, July 5d. 3h. 10·5m. a.m.; Last Quarter 11d. 5h. 41·9m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 9th July 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in the north Punjab and at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.13in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is generally in defect in Rajputana but in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.14in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Night temperature is in defect in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.10in., Mormugao 0.24in. and Karwar 0.70in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the southern half of the division; Belgaum has had 0.21in. and Hyderabad 0.34in. Skies moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased in the United Provinces and the central parts of the country but increased to some extent in the Peninsula; it has been nearly general in the Konkan and local in Gujarat, the south Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and north Malabar. Isolated showers have occurred in the Central Provinces and on the north Coromandel coast. High winds continue in the north-east Arabian Sea.

Local rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and a few showers over the rest of the reporting area with the exception of the Punjab, Sind and Kathiawar.

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METAL POLISH

BENGAL INTERNMENTS.

SEARCHING INTERPELLATION.

OFFICIAL REPLIES.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council eighty-two questions in all were asked and of these the Hon. Babu Bhabendra Chandra Ray was responsible for fourteen all being in connection with internments under the Defence of India Act. Some of these questions were divided into two, three, four or five subsidiary questions so that Mr. Ray was really responsible for forty-one in all. The following are the questions and the replies, all of which were given by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:—

INTERVIEWS BY LAWYERS AND RELATIVES.

(*a*) Are persons dealt with under the Defence of India Act allowed to be visited by their lawyers at any time? (*b*) What provisions, if any, are there for interviews by lawyers and relatives of persons during their detention under Rule 12A of the Defence of India Rules? (*c*) Is there any provision in the said rules prohibiting such visits and interviews as are referred to in (*a*) and (*b*) above?

Answer: "(*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) Applications by both relatives and lawyers to interview persons dealt with under the Defence of India Act are freely made and granted. There is no general prohibition of such interviews, but a prior application must be made and permission obtained."

INTIMATION AS TO PLACE OF INTERNMENT.

(*a*) Is formal intimation given to the families of interned persons as to their place of internment or the change of their place of internment? (*b*) If so, how long after the order of internment or such change is such intimation given? (*c*) If no intimation is given, are the Government considering the desirability of making arrangements for supplying such information as promptly as possible?

Answer: "(*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) No such formal intimation is at present given or contemplated; interned persons have the opportunity of writing letters to their families, and many of their relatives obtain information direct by personal interviews with the Additional Secretary.

ILLNESS OF DETENUS

(*a*) Are the Government considering the desirability of reporting every case of illness among detenus to their relatives (*b*) Has there been any instance of death or mental derangement among these persons either during the period of detention under Rule 12A, or while a subsequent order of internment was in force against them, or from the effects of any malady contracted during such periods? (*c*) If so, will the Government be pleased to make a statement giving all the information at their disposal regarding each of any such cases? (*d*) Is there any provision for the attendance of medical men upon interned persons? (*e*) If so, at what intervals are they visited by medical men?

Answer: "(*a*) As the *detenus* have the opportunity of informing their relatives regarding any illness of which they take full advantage, Government have not considered the desirability indicated in the question. (*b*) and (*c*) There has been no case of any person becoming insane during his compulsory domicile. There has recently been a case in which epileptic insanity was alleged, but after the *detenu* was brought to headquarters and kept under observation for some time, the Civil Surgeon held that the allegation was groundless. There has been one case of suicide; in that case the Superintendent of Police had visited the *detenu* only the previous day and found him well; his brother had also visited him on the same day. There has been one case of death from fever. (*d*) and (*e*) There is no regular medical inspection such as is suggested in the question; facilities for obtaining medical help are given when necessary."

VISITS BY RELATIVES AND LAWYERS.

(*a*) Are persons dealt with under the Defence of India Rules allowed to be visited by members of their family or lawyers before they are interrogated by the police? (*b*) Are confessions of persons under detention recorded in the absence of any Magistrates? (*c*) Are interned persons ever placed before Magistrates before or at the time they are required to make any statement? (*d*) Are all statements or confessions made by such persons read over to them?

Answer: "(*a*) The Hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. XXXII. (*b*) and (*c*) Several admissions regarding the revolutionary movement in Bengal have been by persons participating in the same. Should the deponent, in any particular instance, wish to make his statement in the first instance to a Magistrate or to report it to a Magistrate, he is given an opportunity of doing so. (*d*) Either they read the statements themselves or such statements are read over to them."

STATEMENTS OF DETENUS.

(*a*) Is any statement in writing made over to persons dealt with under the Defence of India Act stating the charges upon which they have been so dealt with? (*b*) If so, in how many instances have such statements in writing been made over to such persons? (*c*) If not, are the Government considering the desirability of making provision for such statements being made over to these persons?

Answer: "(*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) The early procedure followed was that described in answer to question No. 3 (*a*) of the Hon. Babu Ambica Charan Mazumdar on the 4th September, 1916. For some months past, however, the charges have been reduced to writing and written replies are taken. The person concerned is invited to sign the paper, to indicate that he has understood the charges. The original charges and the answers are forwarded, with the other papers of the case, to Government. Government see no reason to alter the present practice."

EXPLANATIONS BY DETENUS.

(*a*) Are persons dealt with under the Defence of India Act induced, required or compelled to submit any written explanation in reference to any written or oral statement of the charges against them? (*b*) In how many instances have such persons submitted such written explanations? (*c*) Who are the persons who consider these explanations; are they the same officers on whose advice action under the Defence of India Act was ordered? (*d*) Are such *detenus* allowed to consult any lawyers before submitting their explanations? If so, how? (*e*) In how many cases were such persons allowed to consult lawyers or relatives before being called upon to make any statement?

Answer: "(*a* and (*b*) No compulsion of any kind is used. Each person concerned is invited to submit a written explanation, either in substitution of, or in addition to, his oral explanation; but, in the majority of cases, advantage is not taken of that opportunity. (*c*) These explanations are finally considered by the local Government. (d) and (*e*) As stated in answer to question No. XXXII, there is no bar to *detenus* consulting lawyers or relatives in jail, but at the time when charges are put to them, they are invited to give their own answers."

ALLEGED HANDCUFFING.

(a) Is it a fact that some persons dealt with under the Defence of India Act were handcuffed and put in prison dress? (b) Is it a fact that persons dealt with under the Defence of India Act are sometimes kept in cells during their period of detention under Rule 12A of the Defence of India Rules

Answer: "(a) It is not a fact that persons dealt with under the Defence of India Act are dressed in prison dress. The use of handcuffs is also prohibited in such cases. (b) The answer is in the affirmative."

ALLEGED TORTURE.

(a) Are the Government aware that there is a belief in the country that persons dealt with under the Defence of India Act are sometimes subjected to torture? (b) Are the Government aware of the case of Nalini Kanta Ghosh, of Narayanganj sub-division, who stated in open court at Dacca before Special Commissioners that he was subjected to torture by the police officers while in Calcutta? (c) How many applications or other information have been received regarding such cases of torture, and in connection with which of the *detenus*? (d) What inquiry has been made by Government in the case of Nalini Kanta Ghosh and other such cases, if any?

Answer: "(a), (b), (c) and (d) The Hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. VI (13), given in the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock on the 21st March, 1916, in answer to the Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu.

As regards the case of Nalini Kanta Ghosh, who absconded from internment and is still untraced, this has already been a subject of inquiry."

VISITS BY NON-OFFICIAL VISITORS.

Is there any arrangement for non-official visitors visiting persons dealt with under the Defence of India Act while under detention, as in the case of ordinary prisoners in jail?

Answer: "No special arrangements have been made."

PRODUCTION OF DETENUS BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

(a) Is it a fact that some among the arrested persons are brought to Calcutta and kept in Dullunda House while under detention under Rule 12A of the Defence of India Rules? (b) If so, are the Government considering the desirability of making provision for the production of such persons before some Magistrate at the time of their being taken out from Dullunda House before being sent elsewhere?

Answer: "(a) and (b) The individual in question has been dealt with under the Ingress into India Ordinance. She was found to be assisting absconding Bengal revolutionaries. Every endeavour was made to place her in the hands of philanthropic bodies or with her relatives; but the latter were not prepared to take her in their charge and she refused to stay with any of the former. She has, accordingly at her own request, been interned in jail."

SUPPLY OF BOOKS AND WRITING MATERIALS.

(a) In the case of persons kept in solitary confinement in jails under Rule 12A of the Defence of India Rules, are books and writing materials supplied to them as a rule? (b) If so of what kind are they generally? (c) Is it a fact that in some cases paper, pencil and ink are not allowed?

Answer: "(a), (b) and (c) Persons who are detained up to the limit of one month under the Defence of India Act are allowed writing materials when they ask for them."

EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS RELEASED UNDER DEFENCE ACT.

(a) What is up to date the number of persons arrested under the provisions of the Defence of India Act on suspicion and subsequently released, either—(i) as being altogether innocent; or (ii) after a warning? (b) Is it a fact that a circular has been issued recently prohibiting the employment of such persons as teachers or employees, or if they are students prohibiting them to resume or continue their studies in schools and colleges? (c) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay a copy of the same on the table?

Answer: "(a) It is understood that the Hon. Member refers to releases by the police before any orders of domicile were passed, and not to release from domicile. Out of persons arrested under the provisions of the Defence of India Act, since May 1915, the number of those who have been subsequently released as innocent is 25. In 10 of these cases the arrests were due to mistaken identity owing to the similarity of names; of the remaining 15 8 were given the benefit of the doubt and 7 held to be innocent. The number of those arrested and released after a warning was 4. (b) and (c) It is not a fact that a circular has been issued recently prohibiting the employment of such persons or the continuance of their studies. In the case of those who have been released after warning, it has been laid down as a proper principle that, in the interests of the other boys and of school discipline the school or college authorities should consult the District Magistrate as to the readmission of such students."

BOMBAY WOMEN TEACHERS' GUILD.

INAUGURAL MEETING.

A large and representative gathering of teachers met at the Y.W.C.A., on Saturday to organise a Women Teachers' Guild.

Miss J. Dalal proposed Miss Wilson, Lady Principal of the Queen Mary High School, as Chairman of the meeting, the proposal was seconded by Mrs. Stewart, Lady Principal of the Alexandra Institute, and unanimously carried.

The Chairman expressed her regret and the regret of all those present at the absence, through illness of Miss Corkery, who was to have presided over the meeting. The Chairman then referred to Miss Corkery's interest and help in this organisation. The Chairman went on to say that those present were met together with one desire that was, to form a Women Teachers' Guild the object of which is to make better teachers through friendly intercourse, lectures and classes. She pointed out that the need for such an organisation had been felt for years. The work of the Bombay Teachers' Association had not fulfilled expectations partly because the work of women teachers, who have to deal with girls and little children was different from that of men teachers, partly because women were shy to come to meetings attended chiefly by men, and again because teachers, who are dealing all the week with school subjects, want something different when the day's work has ended. The classes arranged by the Women Teachers' Guild, though having in some instances to do with school work had a good deal to do with subjects that have a recreative side-subjects that will take the teachers away from the cares and worries which are bound to come in school life.

Miss Biswel then addressed the Marathi-speaking teachers and she was followed by Miss Barai Palemkote who addressed the Gujarati-speaking teachers. Miss Burnett Hurst then read letters from those unable to be present at the meeting. Among those read was one from Mr. Coverton, who said in his letter:—"I feel that such courses of lectures deserve every encouragement and that their extension is most desirable. Any well-considered course of study or instruction not directly connected with mere school text books which can widen the outlook and deepen the culture of female teachers in this Presidency, whether Indian or Anglo-Indian, is all to the good, and supplies one of the most conspicuous of our educational deficiences."

The meeting then proceeded to the business of the day. The proposed constitution was then outlined by Miss Withers and the following officers were elected:—

President: Miss Corkery; Representatives for English Teachers: Miss Wilson, Queen Mary High School; Mrs. Stewart, Alexandra Institute; Miss Sutherland, S Columba School; Miss McDonald, John Connon High School; Mrs. Newland; and Miss Pegg, Cathedral Girls' School; Representatives for Gujarati Teachers: Miss Nanabhai, Miss Bahadurji and Miss N. Gujjar; Representatives for Marathi Teachers: Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Vaidya and Mrs. Laxmibai Moghe; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Burnett-Hurst.

Miss Pegg of the Cathedral Girls' School proposed that the following message be sent to Her Excellency, Lady Willingdon:

"The members of the Women Teachers' Guild of Bombay at their inaugural meeting desire to express to Your Excellency their great pleasure at receiving the news of His Excellency, Lord Willingdon's extension of office. The prospect of Your Excellency continuing your good work among us is the source of the greatest encouragement. We pray that Your Excellency's stay will be full of happiness and blessing."

The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

KEMP AND CO., LTD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with surprise the letter of Mr. Fraser, General Manager Kemp & Co., Ltd., in your issue of date. I say with surprise because although Mr. Fraser professes to write in reply to my letter of the 5th instnt he does not challence or controvert a single material fact in my letter. In face of this I think I may fairly take it that the principal points made by me are now admitted. These were:

(1) That during the years 1910 to 1915 a sum of Rs. 1,15,000 was paid away as dividend nominally out of profits but really out of the capital funds of the Company.

(2) That during all this period depreciation was not provided for to enable the management to show handsome profits when really there were none.

(3) That book debts supposed to be due by parties like the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co., and the Hon. Mr. Sheppard and others equally well-known were written off as irrecoverable although such parties would never fail to discharge their liabilities if asked to do so.

(4) That the loan of Rs. 50,000 which was taken from the Banks could not be paid off except by issuing further Capital and must therefore be taken to have been lost.

(5) That no Stock-Books have been kept although the President of the Board declared that he had directed such books to be kept and that such books were kept.

(6) That no record showing the cost prices of articles is ever kept.

(7) That in the absence of stock-books and records of cost prices the whole system of estimating profits and of valuing stock must be based on mere guess-work and must be unreliable.

(8) That as the estimate of profits made during the year rests principally on the valuation of stock the estimate of profits must be as much a guess-work and must be as unreliable as the stock valuation on which it rests.

Not a word is said in Mr. Fraser's letter in answer to any of these points. All that Mr. Fraser stated is that during the last three years Rs. 85,000 have been paid away on dividends and Rs. 30,000 have been carried to reserve fund. We all know these figures, but they mean nothing in the absence of reliable stock books, cost price records and stock valuation. At the end of the year 1914 the manager or anybody else might have said with equal plausibility that during the four years preceding the Company had paid away Rs. 1,15,500 by way of dividend and that such dividends had been paid away in hard cash and that the Company must have made corresponding profits. We know as a matter of fact that although the Company paid away this dividend the company did not make any such profits. It therefore follows clearly that the fact that the dividends were declared and paid away is no proof that profits have been made. To ascertain whether profits are made, three things are essential, viz. Stock Book a register of cost prices and periodical independent valuation of tock, especially in concerns like Messrs. Kemp and Co. where there may be a large amount of stock representing large sums on paper but really too old to be of any real market value.

I fail to see what Mr. Fraser hoped to gain by writing this letter which clearly gives away the entire case of the management through its inability to contradict or deny a single statement in my letter. I am glad Mr. Fraser has sent his reply because it shows clearly that the management have not a word to offer by way of answer to my letter.—Yours etc.

R. E. BHARUCHA.

11, Elphinstone Circle,
7th July, 1917.

THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The opening of "The Indian Brokers' Share Exchange" has become well-known and there has been a good deal of talk about the same in business circles during the last week. One cannot but be sorry to find that those who feel themselves offended by this movement, have begun to circulate various kinds of false rumours. one of which is that the promoters of this exchange are organising it for some selfish motives and therefore it will soon collapse.

I need not say that th's is only to make the applicants afraid of entering the new exchange, but your readers will be glad to find that this attempt of theirs has not met with success. For those who are likely to be cowed by such rumours, I beg the help of your columns, and take leave to say that its promoters are not at all guided by any selfish motives and there is no possibility that an addition of a few more cards in the old association to be issued to Marwaris, will have any effect on the working of the Exchange. The soundness of the Board of Directors, which includes many prominent, well-known and respectable persons, is a sufficient guarantee for the durability and smooth working of the Exchange.

As a matter of fact this Exchange has not arisen out of any selfish motives or for any such other thing, but it is being formed because there is a real demand for such an exchange. No sober minded person would hesitate to agree that with the growing number of joint stock companies one association with a few hundred members only is not at all sufficient for transacting all share business which has become and is doomed to become more abundant in near future.

I therefore hope, sir, that if your readers will consider the position of the market they will fully agree with me and the members of the other association will kindly abstain from taking any such steps which might prove fatal to their own association indirectly.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

It is stated that the Mysore University Council is arranging to secure the services of Principal Rollo of Madras and Dr. Dadhmukund Mukerjee of the Hindu University as professor of English and History, respectively.

Health in the Lime Fruit.

The West Indian Lime (Citrus Medica) has long been known to the Medical Profession as containing more NATURAL HEALTH-GIVING SALTS than any other fruit. That is why

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

after 50 years is still unsurpassed as a Non-Alcoholic Drink. The BRITISH GOVERNMENT, recognising its valuable properties, order large quantities for the troops at the front, and for use in the Royal Navy.

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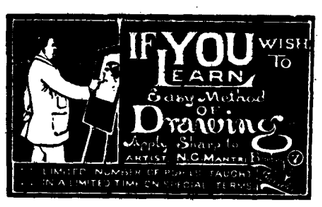

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Jewish: 19th of Thamaz, 5677.
Hindu: 5th Vad of Ashad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 19th of Ramjan, 1335.
Parsi: 3rd of Bahman, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 7m.; Sunset: 7h. 26m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 1 p.m. (B. T.).

Public Meeting of Hindu Ladies to Express Sorrow at Death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, 4-0 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 11.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Wednesday General Post Office at 11 a.m. Parcel mail for China closes at 9-30.

FRIDAY, July 13th.

Prof. Burnett-Hurst's lecture on "The Organisation of a Statistical Inquiry," Sydenham College, 6 p.m.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post office at 10 a.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 8 a.m. and parcels up to 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 12th instant.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo at 9-30. Cinema at 6-30.

Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7.15, 9, 10-45

Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-30 and 10-30.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

THE YOUNG INDIA SOCIETY.

The adjourned general meeting of members only, of the above society, will be held this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.) sharp, in the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street.

BABU PANALAL CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In June 1917, 445 males, 92 females and 60 children, making a total of 597 patients, were treated at the Babu Panalal Charitable Dispensary at Pydhowni, Bombay.

DINNER TO MR. JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

We are asked to announce that the dinner arranged by the Bomaby National Union in honour of Mr. Joseph Baptista on the eve of his departure to England will take place at 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 10th July, at the Mujfarabad Hall, near Grant Road, Tram Terminus, and "not" at Marwari Vidyalaya as already announced.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and two deaths occurred from plague on Monday, Fort Northern and Khetwadi, reporting one death each Dhobi Talao, one attack and one death and Maratha Hospital one death. There was one attack of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 84 as against 70 of the corresponding day of last year and 54 of 1915.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo, Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 14th instant.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-day instead of as previously notified.

HOME RULE SERIES.

The twenty first lecture of this Series will be delivered by Mr. Syud Hossain, Asst. Editor, Bombay "Chronicle," on "Russian Regeneration and its Lessons" under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule Leagues to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street. Mr. J. B. Petit will preside.

ENGLISH MAIL POSTING.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday the 13th instant. Registered letters will be accepted up to 8 a.m. on that day and parcels up to 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 12th instant. Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH.

A lecture will be given by Miss Moinet of Somerville College, Oxford, on "Poor Law-work in England" to-morrow at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the residence of Mrs. Millard, the Ridge Malabar Hill.
Ridge Malabar Hill. Purdah arrangements will be made. Members are privileged to bring two lady-friends and are requested to mention in the reply to the Hostess whether they will do so or not.

RAILWAY GATEMAN RUNOVER.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Dagdu Bajaji, a Hindu, aged 21 years, employed as a gateman in the Port Trust Railway. It appeared that the deceased was on duty at the west gate at Mazagon on Saturday. At 1 a.m. he told the man on duty at the east gate that he was going for tea, and left. He appeared to be under the influence of liquor then. Half an hour later he was found lying dead on the railway line with his head severed. Five or six trains had passed the gate during the night. On a previous occasion the deceased had been warned by his Foreman that he would be dismissed if he drank. The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by the deceased having been run over by a railway train, that there was no evidence to show whether the fatality was accidental or whether the deceased committed suicide, but there was evidence to show that the deceased was under the influence of liquor on the night of his death.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A SHOCKING STORY OF SLAVE TRAFFIC

A PILGRIM BROKER'S "MARRIAGES".

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS.

(Before Mr Justice Kajiji & a Common Jury)
Emperor v. Abdul Rahiman Hari Shamiruddin

The trial was resumed before his Lordship yesterday. On the names of the jurors being called out, one of the jurors was found to be absent. Under the circumstances another juror had to be substituted and the trial had to begin "de novo." The complainant Shamratanbibi, her father Nawab Ali and Abdul Wahed were recalled and gave evidence substantially as reported in our columns yesterday.

Cross-examined, Asubai said that during the five years at Barisal, the accused never suggested prostitution. In the "musafarkhana" he treated her well. Then he began to ill-treat her. She could not complain as the accused had threatened to cut off her tongue if she spoke with another man. She had attempted to poison her husband in Barisal. It was not true that she had misbehaved with others in the "musafarkhana" behind the back of her husband. It was not true that she was caught in the act in a lavatory. It was not true that she was taken once to Marhavdi Chowky. It was not true that she told the Inspector there that she was a passionate woman and led the life of a prostitute of her own free will. It was not true that one Abdul Gani was her paramour. The stick with which accused beat the complainant was a thick one. The accused had boots on when he kicked the complainant. The stick of the accused broke in beating the complainant. She had come to know various prostitutes in Bombay since she started that sort of life. She was taken charge of by the police and she was brought there by the police. She was taken to the police station on the day the accused was arrested, kept there for the night and taken to the "musafarkhana" the next day. The police offered to allow them to go but she declined. She did not know if the woman Asubai was brought to the "musafarkhana" four days ago in her presence.

Re-examined she said she was not restrained in any manner by the police at the "musafarkhana". She never asked to go out and was never prevented from so doing. To the Court, witness said, she did not know if any one was prevented from having conversation with her by the police.

FATMABAI'S EVIDENCE.

Fatmabai, examined by Mr. Banaji, said, that she was an Arab. She was twenty years old. She married the accused at Mecca one year ago. She came to Bombay six months ago and first stopped at the "musafarkhana". Two or three days later she was taken to Khetwady. There Asubai was living the life of a prostitute. She also led that life because she was maltreated by her husband. She stayed there for two months and then went to live at Golpitha. Her husband told her before he went to his native place that he would borrow moneys and go to his native place and marry, and in the meantime they were to live with an old woman Jankibai at Golpitha. Jankibai was the keeper of a brothel. Two days after her husband left the Marwari came and took her and Asubai's thumb-impressions. She and Asubai earned between them five or ten rupees a day. A part of this was paid to the Marwari, according to her husband's directions. The complainant was with them for four or five days. The complainant was leading a bad life then. The complainant was ill-treated and compelled to lead a bad life by the accused. She was ill in the house when the complainant was made to sit at the window.

Cross-examined witness said it was not true that she came to Bombay from Mecca in spite of the remonstrances of her husband. She came to Bombay with her maternal uncle. She suffered very much and was cruelly maltreated for a month after her arrival. She had said before the Magistrate and affirmed it here that when the complainant was made to sit near the window, she (witness) was lying ill in another room and the accused was sitting by her.

BROTHEL-KEEPER'S EVIDENCE.

Asubai was then called. She said that she was a prostitute and a brothel-keeper at Golpitha and knew the accused. Three months ago he came to her and asked for a room. He said that he had some women who would earn by prostitution. She gave him the room. He was to pay half the earnings of the women to her. Then he brought the women Asubai and Fatmabai to her. These women then told her that their husband wanted money to go to his native place where his mother and brother were ill. Jankibai was her adopted mother and she was the real owner of the brothel. The loan which the accused wanted was arranged from Marwari Lukhmichand by Allaudin the paramour of Jankibai. In the accused's absence Asubai and Fatmabai carried on their trade and paid half the earnings to her. Later the accused brought the complainant to the brothel and she was there for five days. The complainant's husband had gone out to search for a house and she remained in the house. She (the complainant) was not taking any customers. Asubai and Fatmabai took two customers inside that night. She could not say if the complainant received those visitors. The complainant did not sit at the window to solicit customers.

Cross-examined witness said that when the accused returned and saw Asubai and Fatmabai persuading Shamratanbibi to sit at the window accused beat Fatmabai and Asubai. Half the earnings were paid to me for the room and furniture. They (Asubai and Fatmabai) paid for the boarding themselves. That they paid from the earnings. Shamratanbibi was not beaten during the four days she was in the brothel. The accused had told her that he was going in search of a house. The accused was not in the house when Asubai and Fatmabai dressed the complainant and made her sit at the window. The accused returned at midnight. No visitors were received in the private room in the house. The complainant was kept in that private room with me. When the accused returned at midnight he saw the complainant sitting at the window and thereupon the accused remonstrated with Asubai and Fatmabai. When the accused borrowed the moneys he told her mother in her presence not to be anxious about the moneys. She was called by the police for a month and a half in the morning and allowed to go in the evening. She was simply made to sit there all the time. At that time a C.I.D. officer asked a policeman to take her also to the "musafarkhana". He said "Suvar" you must tell the truth or you will be sent to jail." She was actually being taken to the "musafarkhana" when her father interposed and prevented it.

Re-examined she said she got about three or four rupees from Fatma and Asubai every day. She would be a loser by three or four rupees if the accused were convicted. Jankibai had stood surety to the Marwari for the debt and the Marwari would look to Jankibai for the payment of the debt. During the month and a half she was called by the police she had had frequently to go to the Police Court, but she never complained to the Magistrate of the restraint. The police officer only told her, "If you do not tell the truth, I will send you to jail."

Lakhmichand Bhaga, the Marwari, then gave evidence about the loan of Rs. 250 which he had given to the accused. He said that the accused had passed a promissory note in his favour for the amount and Jankibai had stood surety for the amount. He had been re-paid Rs. 229 by Asubai and Fatmabai.

Dr. Powell said he had examined the complainant on 16th May. He then formed the opinion that she was between thirteen and fifteen. She was certainly not sixteen. She presented signs of having had sexual intercourse.

Cross-examined, witness said when complainant was brought to him, she bore no marks of beating. A big stick would certainly have left some marks. It would take about a week of sexual intercourse to obliterate completely the marks of virginity. They would certainly not disappear within four days.

The tailor, Lallu Laxman, was then called and gave evidence as to his having made the clothes produced at the instance of the accused.

Cross-examined witness said when he took the measurement of the choli of the complainant she was not crying. He could not say whether she looked happy or not.

Jamadar Huseinkhan was then called. He denied having threatened or restrained the witnesses at the "musafarkhana."

Cross-examined, he said he was prepared to swear and say that no policeman was posted at the "musafarkhana" to watch the witnesses.

Evidence for the accused was then called.

Chhatrapal Hanuman said that he had in his charge, houses to hire out. He knew the accused. The accused had come to him four days before his arrest and had asked for a house. He said that he had no vacant rooms to let.

Ibrahimkhan Alamkhan said he was employed in a mosque and knew the accused. When accused returned from Bengal he saw witness and asked witness to get him a room as he had brought a wife. Accused referred to his newly married wife.

THE ALLEGED INTIMIDATION.

Allaudin Elahibux said he was a Bhisti and a pensioner of the Maharaja of Kolhapur. He was on visiting terms with Jankibai. He knew the accused. The accused wrote to him two letters from the prison. In the second letter accused had asked him to bring accused's wives, Shamratam and Asubai, and her father to see him (the accused). In consequence he went to pleader Dubash, and with him went to the "musafarkhana." He was not allowed to see Asu. A young boy was posted there and he told him that there were no orders from the inspector to allow anybody to do that. Later he was sent for by Superintendent Mahomed Husein. He (the Superintendent) asked the witnesses why he (witness) had gone to the "musafarkhana." He (inspector) said, "If you go again, I will send you to jail for five or seven years." Last Friday he was bullied in Court by the police and he told his pleader that.

Cross-examined witness said that he visited Jankibai and paid her a rupee or a rupee and a half every day. Jankibai was in his keeping. By Mahomed Husein he meant Mr. Taki. The little boy at the "musafarkhana" told him that he (witness) could not see the witnesses for the prosecution. He asked witness to go away.

Mr. Patel here closed the case for the accused.

Mr. Banaji, here, said that his learned friend had made wild and extravagant allegations against the C. I. D. without any material. He wished his Lordship would make some pronouncement from the bench that counsel should not make such allegations without proper material. He was willing to put Mr. Taki in the box.

His Lordship said that it was not necessary.

"EXTRAVAGANT ALLEGATIONS."

Mr. Patel, in addressing the jury, said the prosecution witnesses and Allaudin Ellahibux had been intimated. If these men came and told him of that, was he not justified in making the statements he did to the Court? Counsel then proceeded to discuss the evidence in the case.

After Mr. Banaji had addressed the jury, his Lordship delivered his summing-up to the jury. His Lordship said he would first refer to the allegations made by Mr. Patel against the C. I. D. Counsel had certain rights and privileges, but, in addition, counsel had certain responsibilities also. Counsel had to be careful before making rash and reckless allegations against the police. Before making these allegations they ought to be satisfied that they had got the right material when Mr. Patel complained to him he was led to believe that the C. I. D. were tampering with the defence witnesses. Now what had happened was that some witnesses for the prosecution were attempted to be seen by some friends of the accused and the police declined to permit that. There was nothing surprising in that. Every Police Court practitioner would know that the police always kept their witnesses in that way. Where was the intimidation which had been alleged? He had no hesitation in saying that the charges were absolutely false and groundless, that there was no material for them, and that they ought never to have been made. His Lordship then proceeded to comment on the facts of the case.

The jury brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

His Lordship inquired of the accused whether he wished to divorce his young wife. The accused declined to divorce the complainant.

ALLEGED FATAL ALTERCATION.

One Mahomed Jan Mahomed Siddick, a Mahomedan knife-sharper, was seated on a bench in front of a tea shop at Null Bazaar, when one Haji Usman Haji Hissar, a knife-sharper of Mutton Street, went up to him and enquired why he had quarrelled with a man the day before. Siddick thereupon abused Usman and the latter retaliated and from words they came to blows, but they were separated by passers-by. It is further alleged that a quarter of an hour after, another altercation ensued between them and Usman ran away, but Siddick followed him and as the former slipped and fell, Siddick caught him and stabbed him on the right side of the neck with a knife. Usman succumbed to his injuries whilst he was being removed to hospital.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

There was a slight improvement in demand for coal shares, a larger number of transactions being reported, prices remaining much the same. Jute shares were dull and quiet at the opening of the market, but improved as the day progressed and at the closing was steady but inactive. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Albion 16, 16-4; Barra Dhemo 12-4, 12-8; Bengal 795, 800; Damagurriah 19-8; Jumoni 10, 10-4; Kuardi 17; North Damuda 11-12, 12; Nodiah 15-4, 15-10; Parasea 4-12; Sewardih 15-4, 15-8; Teetulmuri 15-4, 15-8; Western 14-8, 14-12.

Jute:—Budge-Budge 402-8, 404-8; Clive ord 166-8, 166 165 166-8 168-8 168 170 168; Dalhousie ord 371; Empire ord 42, 42-8, 41-12 to 43-12; Fort Gloster ord 450, 456-8; Fort William ord 191, 192, 194; Howrah 318, 321; Hooghly ord 58, 68-8; Hooghly pref 14, 14-4; Kamarhatty ord 342, 343; Kanknarrah ord 450 (460, 462-8 s.l.); Kelvin ord 555, 558 s.l., 550, 553; Lansdowne 198, 200; Lawrence ord 360, 362, (370, 372 s.l.); Northbrook ord 37-12, 37-8, 37-4, 37-8; Reliance ord 292, 290; Standard ord 418, 420; Union ord 530, 535, 543 s.l., 545, 548.

Miscellaneous:—Aerating Gas 137, 138; Calcutta City Flour 12, 12-4; Great India Phosphates 5 and 7 premium; Triton Insurance 60, 61, 63; United Flour 17, 17-4.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-8 to Rs. 66-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-4 to Rs. 67-8.

LATE DR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the Board of Brokers' Association was held in the Brokers' Association Hall and the following resolutions in connection with the demise of the late lamented Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, LL.D., were passed unanimously and in solemn silence.

1. That this committee records with a sense of grief, the sad and lamentable death of the late Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, LL.D., the Grand Old Man of India, the dearest son of the Motherland and passes a resolution that in order to do our duty to pay our last respect to the popular great man, our bazaar shall be absolutely closed.

2. That the whole of India has lost in him a great and patriotic man who devoted his whole life in the service of his Motherland and taught his fellow brethren the lessons of patriotism by setting a noble example and by doing disinterested services; one who proved fortunate in exacting respect both from the rulers and the ruled upto the time he breathed his last; one who captivated the hearts of his fellow brethren and rendered meritorious services as a guide to them. His death has caused to India an irreparable loss. Our committee sympathises heart and soul in the great calamity that has befallen his family by his demise.

3. That this committee empowers the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of this association to forward to the family of the deceased a copy of this resolution.

BARODA CITIZENS MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, July 9.

Under the anspices of the Sahitya Sabha a large public meeting of the citizens held at the Maharaja Theatre Manubhai N. Mehta, Dewan, presiding, speeches eulogising the unique services rendered by Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji to India were made and a resolution expressing profound sorrow at the irreparable loss was passed, all standing. The president was authorised to forward it the daughters of the deceased.

DHULIA'S CONDOLENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHULIA, July 9.

At a condolence meeting held in Dhulia yesterday, presided over by the Hon. Mr. Upasani, the following resolution was moved by the Hon. Mr. Garud:—"The citizens of Dhulia in a public meeting assembled give expression to their profound grief for the sad death of the venerable Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji and place on record their grateful appreciation of his selfless, devoted and lifelong consecration to the service of the motherland. The simplicity, purity and nobility of his life and his invaluable public services endeared him to all classes and won him the proud title of the "Grand Old Man of India."

It was resolved to forward the resolution to Dadabhai's family through the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha.

At a special meeting of the managing committee of the Shri Radhanpur Jain Mandal held on Sunday last under the presidency of Mr. Jivanlal Kesarichand, a resolution was passed expressing heartfelt sorrow at the sad demise of late Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, LL.D., the Grand Old Man of India.

The Gujarati Hindoo Club expressed great regret for the sorrowful death of the Grand Old Man of India. May God give complete rest to his departed soul.

The Merchants' Association Yeotmal, passed a resolution placing on record its deep sense of sorrow at the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji and offering its deep condolence to the members of the bereaved family.

A public meeting of citizens of Dhoraji was called by the Swayam Sevak Madal in order to express sorrow at the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	On 7-7-17 Rs.	Up to Date Rs.
War Loan	2,000	2.22,400
War Bonds ..	800	7 84,150
Cash Certificates ..	4.448-8	14,02,743-
Rs. ..	7 218-8	24.99 093-44

WAR LOAN DAY.

COLLECTIONS IN BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

We are informed that they following amounts were collected in the various Municipal schools of Bombay on 14th June, "Bombay War Loan Day". These amounts would be invested and the annual proceeds applied towards giving prizes to the schools proportionately to their collections:—Marathi Schools—total collected Rs. 1,411-4-2, Gujerathi Schools—total collected Rs. 1,009-3-6, Urdu Schools—total collected Rs. 283-8-1. Total Rs. 2,703-15-9.

The lead was taken by the Bhuleshwar School which collected Rs. 175, whilst the Worlee, the Kamathipura 2nd Grade, the Lord Harris Marathi Schools, the Kapad Bazar Boys', the Kalbadevi, the Rangari Street, the Kapad Bazar and the S. S. Bengalee Gujerathi Girls' Schools, each collected over Rs. 50.

All the Municipal Schools were closed on the 3rd Instant in honour of the memory of the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

[EXEMPTION TO PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES.

The Bombay Exemption Tribunal resumed its sitting at the Town Hall yesterday, Mr. W. C. Shepherd, presiding. Mr. G. H. Bowman and Lieut.-Colonel Low, D.S.O., sat as members, while Captain S. T. Sheppard represented the military authorities.

The chairman, Bombay Port Trust, applied for total exemption on behalf of the Port Trust Railway employees. It was stated that those who did only eight hours' work, such as drivers, etc., could be spared for military training, but not those who worked for twelve hours every day.

The Tribunal totally exempted the men on whose behalf total exemption was asked.

The Deputy Controller (Stores) Munition Board applied for total exemption on behalf of several men. Some of them had already been exempted up to 1st July.

The Tribunal granted total exemption up to 31st December, so long as these men were in the employ of the Munition Board.

Mr. J. Sutherland applied for total exemption from general service. He was liable to local service. He said he was the sole European in charge of the Gramaphone and Co., in Bombay, and the business would be closed if he were taken away.

The Tribunal granted him exemption from general service.

Messrs. Brady and Company applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. J. A. Kay. It was stated that there was no one to take Mr. Kay's place, as each had specialized for his own branch of work.

Mr. Kay was exempted from general service as long as there is no man who can take his place in the firm.

"THE ONLY EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE OF HIS FIRM."

Mr. K. Lawrence Rhodericks applied for exemption from general service on the ground that he is the only European representative of his firm and the head of the business in Bombay. There was no other European either here or in Calcutta. The General Manager had died lately.

He was exempted for the present until another European can be obtained in place of the General Manager who is dead.

Mr. John M. Wood, Manager, Skipper and Co., applied for exemption on the ground that he is an expert in his work and the firm have not applied for exemption on behalf of their other men. One assistant had recently joined the I.A.R.O. The General Director was at Calcutta. There was no other representative in Bombay.

Exemption was refused and he was referred to the selection committee.

Mr. Hudson, partner in Messrs. Haliwell and Co., wanted exemption as each partner was in separate charge of his own branch of the business.

The Tribunal exempted him from general service up to the 31st December with a warning that no further exemption will be granted, as it must be possible for one man to be absent while the other carried on the work.

Mr. J. E. Shaw, Manager Yost Type Writing Co., applied for exemption on the ground that his business would be closed if he were sent on general service for three months. He was classed in "B." He will be 41 in January. There was only one European, (aged 32) in Calcutta. The other joined the Alliance Bank of Simla, recently.

Exemption was refused. The matter was left to the selection committee who it was stated would probably not select him if the Calcutta man was called out on service.

On the application of the Deputy Secretary to Government, Political Department, Mr. N. F. Alves, Assistant Superintendent in that Department, was exempted from general service but was made liable to local service.

The Tribunal adjourned till Monday.

VANITA VISHRAM BOMBAY.

THE PRIZE-DAY.

The annual prize day of the Bombay Vanita Vishram Institute took place on Sunday last at 6 p.m., in Zaverbai Hall of the same institute, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, under the presidency of Mr. Justice Lallubhai Shah. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion; and a large and mixed gathering consisting of ladies and gentlemen was present.

The proceedings of the meetings were carried on in Gujarati and commenced with a prayer to God. Mr. Justice Shah having taken the presidential chair, Behen Shivgauri one of the Founder Trustees read the annual report, wherein she appealed to the public of Bombay for a permanent fund to carry on the work, already started, for the amelioration of women in general and in widows in particular.

The reading of the report was followed by a number of recitations in English, Gujrati and Sanskrit, both prose and poetry together with songs specially composed by Mr. L. L. Vyas for the occasion. After the recitations, prizes were distributed to successful candidates by the President.

The President then addressed the meeting in Gujarati.

A vote of thanks was proposed by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh and it was duly seconded by Behen Bajigauri.

The President was then garlanded, and the gathering dispersed after duly hearing the National Anthem and music accompanied by distribution of flowers.

The death occurred at Bangalore on Saturday evening of M. C. Gnanadicom, one of the judges of the French Supreme Court at Pondicherry. He was 58 years of age and came to Bangalore for change of air. The death was sudden and due to heart failure. The deceased was well connected and was a popular judge. The body was taken to Pondicherry for interment.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION SCHEME.

CONSIDERATION ADJOURNED.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. J. A. D. McBain presiding, when a letter from Mr. A. V. Thakker, forwarding copies of "A Scheme of Compulsory Education in Bombay" was referred to the Schools' Committee.

Mr. A. V. Thakker in a letter to the Corporation, forwarded copies of "A Scheme of Compulsory Education in Bombay" for being placed before the Corporation. He stated that the scheme which was rather rough and tentative might be worked in greater details, if required. He added that in view of the general popular desire for introducing compulsory attendance at primary schools of boys, if not of girls also, an attempt had been made to prepare a scheme which, it was hoped, might prove useful.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar moved that the letter be referred to the Schools' Committee.

Mr. H. P. Mody said the Corporation would like to know if the Schools' Committee meant business or not. That Committee had not yet submitted the report, asked for by the Corporation and he hoped this Scheme would have the effect of hurrying them up.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar also complained of the delay and said the Schools' Committee had yet done nothing in the matter.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla wished to point out that the Schools' Committee were moving in the matter. The Secretary of the Committee had prepared a very comprehensive report dealing with the question of gradually introducing free and compulsory education both for boys and girls in the City. It was a genuine attempt to try to solve the problem. The report was a very illuminating document, giving a large number of statistics and data as regarded the number of children of school-going age and other things. There had been some delay, but the Committee were now considering the report.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik said the Schools' Committee wanted to consider the report carefully before coming to the Corporation. He moved as an amendment that this item be adjourned to the end of the agenda.

Mr. J. Baptista, supporting the amendment, said that as he had informed them on the last occasion, Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Chairman of the Schools' Committee, was going to make an important announcement before the Corporation in the matter. On the last occasion this item had been adjourned to the present agenda as Mr. Setalvad was not present then. It was an open secret that the Government of India had accepted the principle of free and compulsory education and that the Bombay Government was prepared to pass an Act making education free and compulsory within municipal areas. He therefore supported the amendment that the item should be adjourned to the end of the agenda.

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

POONA CONFERENCE OF LOCAL BODIES.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Hon. Secretaries to the Conference of Local Bodies in the Bombay Presidency to be held in Poona. The letter stated:—

"1. It is decided to hold a Conference of Local Bodies in the Presidency under the auspices of the Poona City Municipality and the District Local Board, Poona, on 27th and 28th July, 1917.

"2. The following is a tentative list of subjects for discussion at the Conference:—

(a) The constitution and powers of Local Bodies.
(b) The improvement of the resources of Local Bodies.
(c) Free and compulsory primary education.
(d) The formation of a separate Local Self-Government Service.
(e) The introduction of the Village Panchayats.
(f) Training schools for employees serving under Municipalities and Local Boards.

"3. Suggestions regarding any other subjects to be discussed at the Conference are cordially invited and should reach the Secretaries not later than 12th July, 1917.

"4. Papers on the different aspects of the Local Self-Government will be read at the Conference, time permitting.

"5. The City Municipality and the District Local Board, Poona, earnestly request that you will be so good as to convene a special meeting of your Body to elect representatives to attend the Conference, and communicate their names to the undersigned, as early as practicable.

"6. The representatives are expected to make their own lodging and boarding arrangements, as far as possible."

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim moved that the letter be recorded and that the Secretary be asked to forward the names of those councillors who might intimate to him their willingness to attend the Conference on behalf of the Corporation to the Secretaries of the Conference. Sir Ibrahim said it was a good move to bring together representatives of the various local bodies in the Presidency. There was no limit as regards the number of representatives that could go to Poona, as the letter stated that "the representatives are expected to make their own boarding and lodging arrangements." It would be invidious to distinguish the names of the Corporators, therefore the best thing was for the councillors to intimate their names to the Secretary.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition, and it was passed.

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, July 10, 1917.

WARNINGS OF THE TIMES.

"The time seems to have come for much clearer statements of outlook and intention from this country than it has hitherto been possible to make. The entry of America into the war and the banishment of autocracy and aggressive diplomacy from Russia have enormously cleared the air, and the recent great speech of General Smuts at the Savoy Hotel is probably only the first of a series of experiments in statement. It is desirable alike to clear our own heads, to unify our efforts, and to give the nations of the world some assurance and standard for our national conduct in the future that we should now define the Idea of our Empire and its relation to the world outlook much more clearly than has ever hitherto been done. *Never before in the history of mankind has opinion counted for so much and persons and organisations for so little as in this war.* Never before has the need for clear ideas, widely understood and consistently sustained, been so commandingly vital."

—Mr. H. G. Wells.

This is the prologue to a remarkable communication from Mr. H. G. Wells published in the "Daily Chronicle." Once more Mr. Wells vindicates his role, opportunely and brilliantly, as the faithful scribe to the spirit of his generation. He has given clear and pointed expression to a feeling of which all the thinking members of the British community have of late been increasingly conscious. The contrast, generally, as between British ideals and those of Germany has been sufficiently patent during these many months of corroding strife. But the war itself has reached a stage, and the movement of world-thought consequent upon it has also reached a point, which necessitate a definitive and authoritative exposition of *Imperial aims* as distinct from cultural ideals. As Mr. Wells puts it: "What do we mean by our Empire and what is its relation to that universal desire of mankind, the permanent rule of peace and justice in the world?" Most sane and honest people will agree with him that "the whole world will be the better for a very plain answer to that question." The question, indeed, is vitally important from two distinct points of view,—alike the British and the non-British. The former viewpoint is thus put by Mr. Wells:—

"Is it not time for us British not merely to admit to ourselves but to assure the world that our Empire as it exists to-day *is* a provisional thing, that in scarcely any part of the world do we regard it as more than an emergency arrangement, as a necessary association that must give place ultimately to the higher synthesis of a world league, that here we hold as trustees and there on account of strategic considerations that may presently disappear, and that though we will not contemplate the replacement of our flag anywhere by the flag of any other competing nation, though we do hope to hold together with our kin and with those who increasingly share our tradition and our language, nevertheless we are prepared to welcome great renunciations of our present ascendancy and privileges in the interests of mankind as a whole. We need to make the world understand that we do not put our nation nor our Empire before the commonwealth of man. Unless presently we are to follow Germany along the tragic path her national vanity and her world ambitions have made for her, that is what we have to make clear now. It is not only our duty to mankind, it is also the sane course for our own preservation."

There is also an objective aspect of this matter. It is the Allied case against Germany that in her international policy she has sacrificed the demands of equity and the moral law and the general human welfare to a monstrous national egotism. That argument, Mr. Wells points out, has a double edge, and he instances the vigorous campaign of calumny at present being carried on in America, Russia and the neutral countries generally, to represent British patriotism as equally egotistic, and British war aims as scarcely to be distinguished, in essence, from the purposes of Germany. Such misrepresentations, whether deliberate or otherwise, cannot but be highly galling to British sentiment, but the point is that there is just enough of plausibility about the aspersions, in the existing circumstances, to secure for them an international hearing. And in some cases at all events it is difficult to believe that conscious malignity is at work. In mail week, for instance, unusual prominence was given in the London press to an extract from the Press organ of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, which, "after quoting statements in two English newspapers to the effect that the pronouncements of the revolutionary leaders show that the Russian peace formula coincides with British and French war aims," runs as follows:

> The Revolution will not sacrifice a single soldier to help you repair "historic injustices" committed against you. What about the historic injustices committed by yourselves and your violent oppression of Ireland, India, Egypt, and innumerable peoples inhabiting all the continents of the world? If you are so anxious for "justice" that you are prepared in its name to send millions of people to the grave then, gentlemen, begin with yourselves.

It is precisely to make this kind of *suggestio falsi* impossible that Mr. Wells urges a declaration of policy. What are the principles, fundamental and distinctive, by which the British Empire shall be inspired and guided in the future? In the minds of British statesmen and the British people there is no uncertainty about them. What is called for is their authoritative announcement at this juncture. Nor is it a mere formal proclamation that Mr. Wells asks for. He insists on frank and definite terms being employed. "I do not mean," he says, "mere diplomatic discussions and 'undertakings.' I mean such full and plain statements as will be spread through the whole world and grasped and assimilated by ordinary people everywhere, statements by which we, as a people, will be prepared to stand or fall."

Nor is it to mere verbal declarations, however sincere or loftily conceived, that Mr. Wells pins his faith. There is need for a simultaneous readjustment of the angle of vision. It is in a very real sense that England is a champion of civilization at this hour. But that claim and that function involve some correspondingly great obligations. Mr. Bonar Law laid very special emphasis on the fact, it will be remembered, that a settlement of the Irish question before the end of the war would be a tremendous moral asset to Great Britain when she entered on peace deliberations. The whole of the recent Irish policy of the Government, indeed, has been animated by the conviction that to complete England's inevitable and just *role* of the defender of small nations she must settle her age-long feud with Ireland. And the responsibilites of England in that respect do not end with Ireland. Ireland is a type as well as a concrete example. "The time is drawing near," writes Mr. Wells, "when the Egyptians and the nations of India will ask us, *'Are things going on for ever here as they go on now, or are we to look for the time when we, too, like the Africander, the Canadian and the Australian, will be your confessed and equal partners'?* Would it not be wise to answer that question in the affirmative before the voice in which it is asked grows thick with anger?" Mr. Wells insists that where it is a question of domination over races other than one's own the alternatives really resolve themselves into,—robbery and exploitation or honourable trusteeship. The obligations of trusteeship are very high and very difficult. The trustee needs be watchful of his conscience and his temptations. "It is our claim and pride," says Mr. Wells, "to be honourable trustees. Nothing so becomes a trustee as a cheerful openness of disposition." And, therefore, he concludes:

> Great Britain has to table her world policy. It is a thing overdue. No doubt we have already a literature of liberal imperialism and a considerable accumulation of declarations by this statesman or that. But what is needed is a formulation much more representative, official and permanent than that, something that can be put beside President Wilson's clear rendering of the American idea. We want all our peoples to understand, and we want all mankind to understand that our Empire is not a net about the world in which the progress of mankind is entangled, but a self-conscious political system working side by side with the other democracies of the earth, preparing the way for, and prepared at last to sacrifice and merge itself in the world confederation of free and equal peoples.

We commend these words, and indeed the whole attitude which has been defined with such luminous ability by Mr. Wells, to the bureaucracy in India. Judging by the present trend of events those responsible for the Government of this country are not only ignorant of Indian sentiment and aspirations but would appear to be not less hopelessly out of touch with the state of feeling in Great Britain herself. There are the elements of tragedy as well as disaster in such supineness.

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

It is perhaps characteristic of the present system of administration in this country that it offers no opportunity for the play of just those forces which intimately affect the life of the people in so far as they enrich and ennoble it. Thus those, who have studied and have realised the true value of the architecture, the art treasures, the handicrafts, and the living artistic traditions of this country, are alarmed at the rapidity with which these are hastened to extinction. To them the prospects of even the preservation of these must appear, having regard to the various disintegrating forces at work, extremely uncertain. This has been allowed to happen in a country where, "art belongs as much to the every-day life of the people as it did in ancient Greece"; where art is not regarded as a luxury but as a common property of the poorest as well as the richest, and where there is "a most marvellous store of artistic material available for educational and economical purposes such as exists nowhere in Europe." The cause which led to this state of things is apparent to those who, like Mr. Havell, have cared to trace the keynote of the administration in this country in educational as well as other matters. It is evidently the natural consequence of a characteristic attitude. "It is one of our national prejudices," says Mr. Havell, "that what is good enough for the Anglo-Saxon is good enough for the rest of the world, if not too good." Schools of art maintained by the State were, till very recently, drifting, and for thirty years the teaching in two of them "ignored the very existence of any indigenous art." They were not merely "costly fads." They were reduced to the state of trading concerns and emporiums for selling what are regarded as Indian curios to tourists. It has been said that one of the largest of these devoted itself almost entirely to the manufacture of aluminium cooking-vessels and that the head of the school, in his anxiety to apply art to modern life, had even expressed a pious doubt "as to whether experimenting in aero-motors was the proper function of a school of art." Large sums have been spent in building and maintaining Art museums, but there is hardly one of these that has received the benefit of qualified artistic advice in the matter of the purchase of its collections; and Government subsidies have been given to Art exhibitions with little discrimination, or definite purpose. Even though it is now recognised that the schools were seriously mistaken in ideal and method, we have yet to hear of a considered and definite policy aiming at the encouragement of the highest possible standard of design and workmanship.

Nor has indigenous architecture fared better. It is indeed a great misfortune that the English architectural style was first introduced in this country just at the time when national taste in England, as Mr. Havell points out, had sunk to the lowest depths and England was distracted by almost an universal affectation of classic taste. It was then the fashion to add a "Greek portico to every important public or private building." We have not yet emerged from the effects of this rage for the classic. The Department of Public Works which, till recently, practically monopolised the whole civil architecture of the country, has been treating architecture as a more or less insignificant branch of Civil Engineering. It has never recognised,—perhaps because it could not recognise,—Indian style as architecture at all. On the other hand, the merits of Indian architecture need no description. As James Fergusson, an acknowledged authority on the subject, said fifty years ago:—

"Architecture in India is a living art, practised on the principles which caused its wonderful development in Europe in the twelfth and the thirteenth centuries, and there consequently, and there alone, the student of architecture has a chance of seeing the real principles of the art in action. In Europe, at the present day, architecture is practised in a manner so anomalous and so abnormal that few, if any, have hitherto been able to shake off the influence of a false system and see that the art of ornamental building can be based on principles of common sense, and that, when so practised, the result not only is, but must be, satisfactory."

The Public Works officer has been supremely unconscious of this living art. He is perhaps not to be blamed. He is not required to study Indian architecture and he mostly borrows wholesale his art and architecture from professional periodicals, trade catalogues or illustrated works. He has been trained to maintain the rigid distinction between architecture and building, so that it is not possible for him to evolve artistic ideas from structural necessities. He regards architecture as something to tone down the ugliness of construction, or as a means of shaping the construction into approved "styles." Having no knowledge of constructive design in architecture, it is only natural that he should put forward considerations of economical necessities as justification for his deficiencies. The absence in the Public Works Department of men, who have the artistic and architectural capacity for adopting architectural design to local art, is notorious. The Department has failed to secure employment for, and the assistance of, the heriditary craftsmen. As Mr. Havell says, there is not a single modern building in India, the construction of which presents engineering difficulties at all to be compared with those which have been successfully met by Indian builders in former times and that as regards the problem of roof-construction, Indian architects have far surpassed all Europeans. It was the Bijapur architects who invented the igenious and beautiful method of balancing the weight of a dome inside the building instead of the more clumsy and ugly expedient of throwing it outside. Even such a renowned authority on architecture as Fergusson admitted that he had learnt more, from these craftsmen, of the principles of architecture as practised by the great architects of medieval Europe than he had gained from all the books he had read. It is time that the Government utilised the services of these craftsmen, that they laid down a definite policy for the adoption of indigenous styles of architecture, as far as practicable, in all public buildings, and that they recognised Oriental architecture as a special branch of the Punblic Works Department. That will not only give a great impetus to the industries connected with architecture, it will also afford opportunities, at present lacking, to the design and technical students of the schools of art, of obtaining valuable practical experience. The best students trained in the technical workshops and design classes at the schools of art might be selected by Government and be placed as articled pupils serving for two or three years in the Public Works Department. This special branch should be under the control and supervision of a first-class designer, not necessarily imported from England, and, at any rate, having both sympathy for and a sound knowledge of the Indian styles of architecture.

The introduction in this country of a living tradition of art, such as was practised in Europe before the end of the eighteenth century, would not have adversely affected indigenous architecture; for in that case there is reason to believe, that architecture would have benefited by the stimulus of fresh ideas and varied experiences. But the old artistic traditions of Europe, as has been widely acknowledged, have been long since swept away by almost an universal application of rigid archeological formula termed "styles." Europe is guided at present by a spirit that is essentially eclectic. It has now no artistic traditions to offer us; nor does India need any. She still posseses a national school of architecture. And no architecture worth the name can afford to drift apart from the sentiment and the living artistic traditions of the people. It must be "founded on a love for the city, a worship of home and nation." "Our education for the most part has been," says Mr. Lethaby, in his recent book on "Architecture," "archaeological, with the result that we now stand timidly at the centre of a score of roads, and we seem to know all about all of them, but we do not know which to take, although the fairest horizon might be reached if we could go in one direction long enough." That direction, so far as India is concerned, is obvious enough to those who, like Fergusson, know the true value of Indian architecture. Fergusson spent forty years of his life in exploring the marvellous field of architectural research, scientific and artistic, which this country affords. Is it to be understood that his labours have been lost on Indian departmentalism? "Greatly as I venerate the splendid achievements of Indian art in bygone days," writes Mr. Havell, "I would see without a pang the Taj, the palaces of the Moghuls and the other great relics of antiquity, crumbling into dust, if by their ruin India could be brought to realise the priceless value of the true living art which is part of India's spiritual heritage from her glorious past."

Notes of the Day.

Parliamentary Control of Finance.

Last week Mr. Bonar Law announced in the Commons, that a Select Committee would be appointed to consider how Parliamentary control of finance might be obtained and also to examine the expenditure of Government departments. This announcement is practically the acceptance of the motion proposed by Mr. Godfrey Collins—a motion that was itself the result of several months' agitation by members of the Commons against waste of public money and the anxiety of the public at the growing power of the bureaucracy. The account of the debate which took place on the motion has not been cabled to India. But, as Reuter says, the London papers point out, that the Government was compelled to make a concession as the feeling of the members had been thoroughly roused, and that it is noteworthy that no speech was made against the spirit of the motion throughout the debate. This is not surprising; for the control of the purse is the keystone of the Commons' predominant position in the constitution. And though Mr. Bonar Law's stipulation that the examination of expenditure should not be used to control the policy is fundamentally incompatible with this theory, it is a welcome sign that the authority of Parliament has been asserted and partially restored.

A Historical Parallel.

"Politicians with long memories and people who believe with justice that history always repeats itself," wrote the London correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" in mail week, "will be casting back their minds thirty-seven years when they hear the stories, as to the truth of which I say nothing, that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Montagu are working in partnership to ensure the return of both to the Ministry." We now know that both of them have joined the Ministry. But the parallel referred to is obviously that with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke. In that case two men of daring and original mind made an offensive and defensive alliance, and succeeded in shocking Mr. Gladstone very severely in the process to which it led them. The parallel, however, is not a complete one, inasmuch as it may be taken for granted that whatever else his feelings, Mr. Lloyd George was not in the least shocked by this move on the part of his old colleagues.—supposing that they took the initiative.

Right View of Co-operation.

The right view of the co-operative movement is that which regards it as a great turning movement on the part of humanity towards the ideal of democratic control of economic life in contradistinction to the prevailing idea of individualistic profiteering. The social traditions of no country, perhaps, approach this ideal so nearly as those of India, though these traditions have for long remained dormant. To awaken these and to beget the predominance of the co-operative idea in Indian life, educative propaganda is as essential as practical work in consolidating the co-operative movement. In Bengal and Madras there are journals devoted to this purpose. Bombay had so far remained without one. The want is now supplied by the "Bombay Co-operative Quarterly" published by the Bombay Co-operative Library,—a non-official body of co-operators,—and the fact that the editorial control is placed in the hands of Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, a well-known and enthusiastic co-operator, should be guarantee that it will become one of the foremost of its kind in India and also a valuable addition to the scanty periodic literature on economic questions generally. The foreword concisely summarises the two-fold aim of the co-operative movement, both from the point of view of agricultural and industrial expansion, as being the reduction and extinction of that indebtedness which has been the bane of India's economic history, and the provision of facilities for improvement and development by the pooling of resources

"A Commonwealth."

The Hon. Mr. Keatinge contributes a rather long but very useful article on the necessity of co-operative societies for the sale of cotton in the Southern Maratha country. This is followed by a somewhat rambling though readable "Recollections and Reflections" by Mr. Crosthwaite, and a stimulating article on the "Rate of Co-operative Progress in Different Parts of India" by Mr. Ewbank, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay. Suspicion as to the predominance of official influence over the policy of the journal, which has been not unnaturally aroused in some quarters, is dispelled by a perusal of the succeeding article on "Co-operation in Gujarat" and by the unsigned review, presumably from the editorial pen of the Co-operative System in the Central Provinces, in the course of which the movement is rightly compared to a Commonwealth which "will work out for itself its own salvation" and whose members "will prosper by submission to mutual discipline and control, and the less there is of an externally imposed government the healthier will be its growth."

Official and Personal

Their Excellencies attended Parade Service at All Saint's Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

Their Excellencies visited the Kennels of the Poona and Kirkee Hunt on Sunday evening.

Their Excellencies attended Divine Service at the Deccan War Hospital yesterday evening. The Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay preached.

Sir Frank Beaman has left Government House.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

CRISIS IN GERMANY.

ADMIRALTY ROUNDLY DENOUNCED.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON FRENCH FRONT.

VIOLENT ATTACKS ON FOUR SECTORS.

ENEMY REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

POSITION EXTENDED EAST OF CERNY.

THREE STRONG SALIENTS ON MEUSE CARRIED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 9.

A French communiqué says, all nigh intense German bombardment from the north of the Laffaux mill to the Froidmont farm preceded violent attacks in four different sectors of this front. After desperate fighting, enemy masses were driven off with very heavy losses. North and east of the Laffaux mill and east of Pantheon our positions were entirely maintained. Between Les Bovettes and the Froidmont farm an attack developed on a front of three kilometres. After a struggle lasting several hours the enemy was ejected from the first line elements which he had penetrated.

We appreciably extended our position which we re-took on the 1st instant east of Cerny. We brilliantly carried three strong salients on the left bank of the Meuse namely, west of Morthomme and two south-west of Hill 304. Counter-attacks were repulsed.

KEEN ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.

IN PANTHEON-FROIDMONT FARM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 9.

Last night's French communique reported that artillery struggle was very keen in the Pantheon-Froidmont Farm district in which the French occupied a trench element.

Atillery actions occured at various points, especially towards the Hurtebise Mont Haut sector.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS NEAR HARGICOURT AND YPRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 9.

A British communiqué says, we made successful raids south-eastward of Hargicourt and northward of Ypres.

RAID ON GHISTELLES AERODROME.

BRITISH NAVAL AEROPLANES' FEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 9.

The Admiralty announces that naval aeroplanes carried out a raid last night on the Ghistelles aerodrome. In spite of hostile formations and heavy attacks they successfully bombed their objectives and all returned.

AMAZINGLY SMALL HAVOC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 9.

A close inspection of the buildings damaged in yesterday's raid shows that the havoc was amazingly small, consisting mainly of broken glass and window frames. A large majority of cases taken to hospital were due to wounds from fragments of a shell or shrapnel.

LONDON'S DEFENCELESSNESS AGAINST AEROPLANES.

DEMAND FOR REPRISALS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., July 9.

Saturday's air raid has intensified the demand for reprisals. "Lloyd's News" says there was nothing yesterday to excuse the failure of the defence. The raiders came leisurely and bombed leisurely and seemed to despise the defence. Their flight over London was so slow that it looked like a parade. London's defencelessness against aeroplanes must be remedied without delay.

The "Sunday Times" says a new air policy is needed. As "shells" was the cry in 1915, so "aeroplanes" is the cry in 1917. The Government must be compelled to realise that aeroplanes are the deciding factor in war by carrying hostilities into the German territory.

The "Observer" states that most of the German machines were Gotha twin-engined bi-planes and comparatively slow. Their low altitude showed contempt for our anti-aircraft batteries. Yet the marksmanship of the latter was remarkably good. Our defence is inadequate as regards machines.

The "Weekly Despatch" says if people are unable to get protection they demand to be warned. The public is no longer in a mood to endure official obstinacy. The paper quotes the Lord Mayor as saying that the case for reprisals has been enormously strengthened by yesterday's happenings.

"Reynold's Newspaper" declares that it is now obvious that the German raids are deliberate operations of murder and terrorism. Londoners are now determined to fix the responsibility for aeroplane production and they demand reprisals on the Rhenish towns.

Mr. Kennedy Jones speaking at Muswell Hill said there must be no more shilly-shallying on the question of reprisals. Disquieting reports that General French is hampered by other departments must be settled.

"FRANCE WOULD NEVER BEND."

HOUR OF DANGER HAD PASSED.

HER LATEST RE-INFORCEMENTS.

ENEMY OVERTURE FOR PEACE.

DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 9.

In his speech in the Chamber M. Painleve described the secret debate as a passion for the good of the army. He declared that during the last four months France had victoriously passed the dangerous turning point of the war. Since the hour of danger had passed, how was it possible to doubt the future, with the young Russian army redoubling her blows while the first American force had landed without losing a man. He admitted that there had been grave mistakes in the last offensive and heavy and avoidable losses and responsible leaders had been relieved of their posts. Law did not permit penalty to be imposed without enquiry, but the latter would open in a few days, and fix responsibilities.

POLICY OF OBTAINING MAXIMUM EFFECT.

Every bad mistake must be punished, and there must be no more ambitious plans whose grandiose proportions thinly concealed their emptiness; France must have a policy whose prudence equals its energy, a policy of obtaining the maximum effect while economising human lives. Thanks to the assistance of their Allies the Government was able to devote a closer attention to economic life and was placing the older classes at the disposal of agriculture. Other measures would follow. The Allies knew that France would never bend, but they also knew that the blood of her army was flowing in streams to protect civilisation. It was this more than anything that determined the United States to enter the struggle, for they did not wish to see France illuminating the world with her own funeral pyre. Hitherto France had victoriously borne the trial and no nation had shown more perfect discipline. That must continue till the final victory. Whoever advised them to lay down their arms now was an accomplice of the enemy. (Loud cheers.) The Government was determined to oppose any propaganda which would risk weakening the moral of the army. France would only cease to fight the day democracy was secured.

At the close of the speech the whole chamber, with the exception of a few socialists, rose and gave M. Painleve a long ovation.

PATRIOTISM OF WORKMEN AND EMPLOYERS

M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, followed. He said the recent strikes had been purely economic and had been settled by the patriotism of workmen and employers and the support of labour organisations. Stringent orders had been given to stop pacificist propaganda tending to weaken the moral of the population.

NO SHAMEFUL PEACE.

M. Ribot regretted that the offensive of April 16th had not been more successful, yet though the results had been dearly bought, they were glorious for the French arms. What a wave of pessimism would have swept over the country had the Germans obtained such a result. Germany more than ever was driven to make peace, recoiling from nothing to that end. M. Ribot here referred to the receipt of a large cheque of suspicious origin by the manager of a Parisian journal, in connection with which an arrest had been made. Nothing would deter the Government from its duty. He refused liberty of discussion to those attempting to a shameful peace.

THE SAN-FRANCISCO CONSPIRACY.

98 PERSONS INDICTED.

ORGANISED AND FINANCED FROM BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., July 9.

The great conspiracy to promote a revolution against Britain in India is wider than hitherto suspected. Ninety-eight persons, ranging from millionaires to Hindu labourers, and including prominent business men, German ex-consuls at Chicago, Honolulu, and Shanghai, and former attaches at the German Embassy in Washington have been indicted on the charges which indicate that conspiracy since 1914 has been organised and financed from Berlin.

DEBATE ON MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

FIXED FOR 12TH JULY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. July 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, announced that the discussion on the Mesopotamia Report would take place on the 12th July. The Government was carefully considering what action should be taken in consequence of the report. He did not know whether it would be possible to indicate that action prior to the debate but indication would be given early in the debate.

FURTHER TIME TO BE GIVEN TO FINISH DEBATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. July 9.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that if one day was not sufficient for the Mesopotamia discussion, further time would be given.

OFFICERS IMPLICATED BY MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

NONE BUT SURGEON GENERAL BABTIE IN SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., July 9.

The "Daily Chronicle" states, that with the exception of Surgeon-General Babtie, not one of the officers implicated by the Mesopotamia Commission Report is now in the Public Service.

GENERAL TOWNSHEND.

PROPOSAL FOR EXCHANGE DEFERRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. July 9.

In the House or Commons, Mr. Hope stated that so far as the military authorities were, aware, General Townshend was at present in Constantinople. The Army Council did not consider it advisable at present to approach the Porte with a view to his exchange.

SAFEGUARDING IRISH HARBOURS.

PREMIER REFUSES TO RECEIVE NAVY LEAGUE DEPUTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 9.

The Navy League requested Mr. Lloyd George to receive a deputation in regard to safeguarding the Irish harbours and communications in the event of Irish self-government as an out-come of th Irish Convention. The Premier, declining to receive the deputation at present writes that the Government is fully interested in the strategic position of Ireland in relation to Imperial defence and communications in war time.

HINDENBURG AND LUDENDORFF.

CONFERRING WITH EMPEROR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, July 8.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 9.

Hindenburg and Ludendorff are having a conference with the Emperor in Berlin.

CRISIS IN GERMANY.

ADMIRALTY ROUNDLY DENOUNCED.

RESULT OF SUBMARINISM EXAGGERATED.

HINDENBERG TO EXPLAIN MILITARY SITUATION.

BETHMANN-HOLWEG WARNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 9.

Germany has been suddenly plunged into an unprecedented political crisis by a sensational speech by the Catholic deputy, Erzberger, at a secret sitting of the Reichstag Committee in which he roundly denounced the German Admiralty and the pan-Germans as great obstacles to peace and declared that the results of the submarine warfare had been exaggerated.

DISMISSAL OF MINISTER OF MARINE DEMANDED.

Erzberger, who although denounced by the regular leaders of the Clerical party has a powerful following, also demanded a real parliamentary system for Germany. The speech elicited placatory speeches from Bethmann-Hollweg and Helfferich, but these absolutely failed to convince the influential Liberal press which is now clamouring for the dismissal of the Minister of Marine, Capelle, and even asks whether Bethmann-Hollweg can remain in office.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" openly declares that a coalition ministry is becoming inevitable and that even leading Government circles no longer disguise the necessity therefor.

The imperialist organ "Tagelische Rundeschau" mentions a rumour that the Committee wants to hear the evidence of Hindenburg regarding the military situation. Further developments are expected to-day and on Monday but Bethmann-Holweg has been warned that shilly-shallying will not be permitted this time.

GERMAN MINORITY SOCIALISTS.

ISSUE PEACE MANIFESTO.

GENERAL DISARMAMENT DEMANDED'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, July 9.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 9.

German Miority Socialists have issued a manifesto announcing their views on peace. It demands general disarmament as the sole means of destroying militarism, denounces economic warrant, demands compulsory arbitration and the conclusion of peace without annexations or indemnities and the reestablishment or Serbia as an independennt nation, declares that it would be unjust to treat Russian Poland differently from Austrian and German Poland, favours the refrendum on Alsace-Lorraine and the payment of compensation to Belgium and denounces the policy of Colonial conquests.

GENERAL BRUSILOFF'S INFLUENCE OVER SLAVS.

AUSTRIA DISILLUSSIONED ABOUT SEPARATE PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, July 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 9.

Major Moraht, writing in the "Tages Zeitung," utters a significant warning against underestimating, General Brusiloff as a commander owing to his pre-eminent power over the Slav races.

An article in the "Fremdenblatt" describes Austria as completely disillusioned about Russia and a separate peace.

MORE HUN "HUMANITY."

38 BELGIANS SHOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MAESTRICHT, July 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 9.

The journal "Les Nouvelles" states that twenty Belgians at Brussels and eighteen at Liege were shot on the 1st instant.

CHINESE IMBROGLIO.

REPUBLICANS SURROUNDING PEKING.

IMPERIALISTS IN DESPERATE POSITION.

DEMAND FOR AN ARMISTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, July 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 9.

The Republicans occupy the strategical positions on the outskirts of the city. Two hundred and fifty American, Japanese and Annamite reinforcements have arrived. The railway line was torn up in several places but was quickly repaired. The followers of Changhsun, after slight fighting at Langfang rapidly retreated to the important railway centre at Fengtai, ten miles from Peking, whence cannonading can be heard. Most of Chanchsun's troops have deserted. Strong Republican forces are surrounding him rendering his position desperate.

Another telegram states that the Imperialists have demanded an armistice. It is expected that the Foreign Ministers endeavour to effect a settlement.

AEROPLANE BOMBS THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

ONE KILLED AND SOME BUILDINGS DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, July 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 9.

An aeroplane travelling at a great height dropped a bomb in the Forbidden City killing a man and damaging some buildings near Changhsun's headquarters, which were probably the objective.

AERIAL FIGHTS ON BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS BY OUR PILOTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., July 9.

Last night's communique from Field-Marshal Haig said, there had been continued enemy aerial activity. Our pilots yesterday frequently broke up large formations, carried out successful raids and bombed and machine-gunned the enemy's aerodromes, depots and troops. We brought down six German machines, and ten were driven down. Eight of ours are missing.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

ONE OFFICER AND 7 MEN KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., July 9.

The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer was torpedoed, and sunk in the North Sea on the 6th July. One officer and seven men were killed.

MISSION TO JEDDAH.

MUSSULMAN SUBJECTS OF ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, July 7.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 9.

A semi-official telegram from Jeddah states that a mission composed of the Mussulmans from Tripoli, Cyrenaica, Erythrea and Italian Somaliland has arrived there and was cordially welcomed by the inhabitants. The mission is studying the question of pilgrimages to the holy places of Islam on behalf of the Mussulman subjects in the Italian colonies.

ITALIAN GAINS IN UPPER VALTELLINE.

MILITARY WORKS AT IDRIA BOMBED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 9.

An Italian communiqué says we drove off an enemy attempt to capture the advanced posts in upper Valtelline. Our raiding squadrons dropped two and a half tons of explosives on the military mercury-extracting works at Idria, causing damage and a fire.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

SCAR BOROUGH AND FOLKESTONE AND THE GERMANS.

(From our correspondent.)

LONDON, May 31.

In accordance with war-time custom there was no special celebration on Queen Mary's birtnday, which fell on Saturday last, and the family luncheon and tea party were purely informal. But a perfect avalanche of telegraphic communications poured in from all parts of the Empire, sufficient to keep her Majesty's secretary and his staff busy for many hours. Practically all the Lord Mayors and Mayors throughout the Kingdom sent congratulations as well as other public bodies. From India, the great Colonies, Egypt and foreign countries messages were received. Presents had not been encouraged, none the less a large number were received while the floral tributes were unusually beautiful.

Scarborough was the first of our seaside resorts to be seriously bombarded by a German squadron. It is a purely undefended pleasure resort and here Prince Henry of Prussia had stayed as the guest of the Earl of Londesborough and no doubt as is the way with these Prussian royalties, the opportunity for espionage was not wasted. Folkestone is the first seaside place to be seriously attacked in force by a aeroplane fleet. Here are buried one hundred German sailors who perished through the collission of two German ships in 1878. In 1902, the present Kaiser laid a wreath over their graves and treated us to a string of exaggerated and fulsome flatteries that are especially sickening to recall at the present time. On that occasion the All Highest had gone to Folkestone to review the First Dragoon Guards under Lord Baring who litened, with his brother officers, in all good faith to fervent expressions, of love, goodwill and peace.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.

What may be called the Victorian generation of the English House of Rothschild is fast passing away. Of the highly respected trio of brothers who were senior partner in the historic firm in St. Swithin's Lane none were better known than Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, who has just died at his residence Ascott, Leighton Buzzard at the psalmist's allotted age of three score years and twelve. Despite the answerving loyalty to their race and all the ritual of their religion, there is no more English family than the London branch of the famous international houses and the late financier's life had been in any way typical of the well-to-do Londoner of his generation. Devoted to Art and Sport, magnificient as a host and illimitable in his charities, he was long considered the least businesslike of the three brothers. The late Lord Rothschild, the epitome of old world courtesey but none the less autocratic to a degree, was in every sense the industrious head of the firm. Alfred was reckoned his right hand man, while few outsiders realised how powerful were the counsels of Leopold in the firm's affairs, though his visits to St. Swithin's Lane were frequent.

If you called on him in the morning he would in nine cases out of ten, greet you with a great smile, perhaps indulge in some chaff, hand you over to his secretary and depart for the races. But those who knew him intimately were well aware that this very smart man of the world was possessed of considerable ability, sound judgment and inexhaustible energy. There was little surprise, therefore, that, after the death of his elder brother, the break down of Alfred's health, the late Leopold devoted himself with great acumen and industry to the financial business of the firm and all those intricate matters of charity which are inseparable from the name of Rothschild. He was the son of the late Mr. Lionel Rothschild and his beautiful wife, who was the subject of so much admiration in Disraeli's famous letters to his sister; while his grandfather was the famous Nathan Rothschild who made the great financial coup over the battle of Waterloo. The late Mr. Leopold himself married a beautiful Austrian lady, who was among the most admired of London's society favourites at the opera and other social gatherings. He numbered among his intimate friends the late King Edward and Mr. Balfour. He was among the few private gentlemen who owned a first rate band.

THE DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY.

It is many generations now since a Lord Lovat, head of the clan of Fraser was executed for High Treason, and the present bearer of the title is certainly among the most patriotic peers in Scotland. He it was who raised the Lovat Scouts who owed so much of the great reputation they earned in South Africa to his own fine example. He succeeded to the title when a boy of sixteen, went to Oxford, afterwards joined the Life Guards and finally devoted himself to foreign travel. He got up to make his maiden speech in the House of Lords in 1903 and sat down without having delivered it. But experience has probably taught the Prime Minister that oratory is not everything for he has given Lord Lovat the position of Director of Forestry. The popular peer should know something of the subject for his well wooded estates include an estate round Beaufort Castle, which is as big as Middlesex.

Knowing the productivity of the average lady novelist one wonders how many books that famous and brilliant authoress Miss Rhoda Broughton can have written. She

(Continued on page 8.)

MADRAS INTERNMENT.

BOMBAY HOME RULE LEAGUE'S ACTION

CABLES TO PREMIER AND SECRETARY OF STATE.

The following messages have been cabled by the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League, to the Secretary of State for India and the Prime Minister, in accordance with resolutions passed by the Managing Committee:—

Right Honourable Austen Chamberlain,
Secretary of State for India,
Whitehall, LONDON.

Bombay Branch Home Rule League fully endorse representation of Bombay Presidency Association protesting against internment of Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia and recent pronouncement of Lord Pentland on Self-Government for India which have inflamed public feeling. Situation will become more critical unless orders of Madras Government reversed and policy enunciated by Lord Pentland authoritatively disavowed.

M. A. Jinnah,
President.

A copy of the above has also been cabled to the Prime Minister:

Right Honourable David Lloyd George,
Prime Minister,
Downing Street, LONDON.

Bombay Branch Home Rule League fully subscribe telegram sent by President, Home Rule League, Allahabad, deploring Secretary of State's answers in Parliament regarding Madras internments which fail to give due weight to representations of public bodies in India and tend further to irritate public opinion. Earnestly urge your immediate intervention.

M. A. Jinnah,
President.

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S MESSAGE.

The following message has been received by a correspondent from Rabindranath Tagore, dated July 4th.

"Kindly convey my heartfelt sympathy and gratitude to Mrs. Besant and tell her that her martyrdom for the cause of suffering humanity will produce more good than any small favour that might have been thrown to us to silence our clamour.

Yours Sincerely,
RABINDRANATH TAGORE."

THE FORT DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special general meeting of the members of the Fort District Congress Committee will be held this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Presidency Association Room, Asquith and Lord Company's Building, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, to protest against the speech of Lord Pentland, and the internment of Mrs. Besant and Messrs. G. S. Arundale and B. P. Wadia, and to express their sorrow at the death of Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

Mr. Madanlal Chandbhoy; Miss K. F. Aria; Mr. Thakardas N. Merchant, B.A., LL.B.; Mr. Ishwarlal H. Gheewala; Mr. Harakhchand Makanjee; Mr. Devji Shivdas; Mr. Valabhdas Valji, Cloth Merchant; Mr. Hansraj Parshotam, Cloth Merchant; Mr. Jamnadas Narsidas, Cloth Merchant; Mr. Kalyanji Ghelabhai, Cloth Merchant; Mr. Harilal Bhagwanji, Cloth Merchant; Mr. Vrajlal Rayachandbhai, Cloth Merchant; Mr. Vithaldas Ramji, Cloth Merchant; Mr. Vanmalidas L. Dosi, Cloth Merchant; Mr. Nathubhai Naranji, Cloth Merchant; Mr. Manilal Karamchand, Cloth merchant; Mr. Kharshedji J. Bilia; Mr. A. H. Printer; Mr. D. F. Romer; Mr. S. F. Madan; Mrs. Maneckbai Jamshedji Sukhia; Miss Manijeh Jehangir Gilder; Miss Dinbai Ruttonji Gilder; Mr. Albin Medeira; Mr. Chhaganlal Gulabdas; Mr. V. D. Trivedi; Dr. K. M. Karande, L. M. & S.; Mr. Mavji Hirji; Mr. Narandas Kursondas; Mr. Karsondas Juthabhai; Mr. Narsi Kuverji; Mr. Kalyanji Moorji; Mr. Ramji Moorji; Mr. H. F. Dastur; Mr. Jivanlal Chimanlal Setalvad; Mr. Laxmidas Devji; Mr. Girdhardas Vithaldas; Mr. M. M. Desai, B.A.; Mr. Chaganlal M. Doshi, Cloth Merchant; and Mr. Venkat Ram Kotwal.

In addition about 30 more members.

The following have joined the Indian Home Rule League, Bombay Branch on the 7th and 8th July:—

Messrs Vishvanath Keshao Salveker, Proprietor Sardar Griha (Life Member); Girjashankar M. Jani; Hiralal Karsandas; Damodardas Vrindavandas; Hiralal Karsandas (Solicitor); Maganlal Pandya; Sunderdas M. Nevarekar, Electrical Engineer; Gopal Raghunath Kelker, Pearl Merchant; Narayan R. Choubal; Dwarkanath R. Pradhan; Gopal S. Tamhane; Tatyaji R. Khanolker; D. Tarachand; Pestonji N. Darowala; Alibhai Haidarbhai Ganeeji Kareemji Boatwalla; Pmedmal Bhudraji; Magalal B. Gajjar; and 65 others of which 23 are from Ratnagiri District, 11 from Kolaba District.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

has just added another volume to her great list of works and she has been writing steadily since 1867—exactly fifty years. She herself is well over seventy and has not only been a novelist but has been the subject of another person's book. The plot of this latter was based on what were the actual facts in connection with Miss Rhoda Broughton's first literary success. Her father was a clergyman and belonged to a school that, in those days, was not inclined to encourage the study of novels among the younger of their feminine relatives. Miss Broughton wrote her famous "Cometh up as a Flower" while still at home unknown to her father. It is said to be actually the fact that her mother would not let he read her own novel as she did not think it good reading for the daughter who, she later discovered, was the writer.

COLONEL NEWNHAM DAVIS.

There must be many in India who remember Colonel Newnham Davis who has just passed away in his flat near Regents Park, for he had spent many years of his military life in your country. Over here he was known as a clever journalist, delightful companion socially and what the French call "bon garcon." He had written on a vast number of subjects but on none with more authority and tact than that of gastronomy. He did more than Mr. George R. Sims himself to popularise the Soho Restaurant and encourage that new spirit of competition and enterprise which has resulted in the possibility of persons of moderate means obtaining a refined, well cooked and delicately served meal at a reasonable price.

Nothing concerns our social life more immediately than food and since the necessities of war-time has made this a burning question the personality of Lord Devonport, our official Food Comptroller has loomed large in the public eye. His headquarters are at Grosvenor House, the Duke of Westminster's fine mansion in Mayfair. But a mystery has hung over that establishment during the past few days. Some have said that Lord Devonport has resigned; others say that his health has given way. Still the mystery remains unsolved and orders continue to be issued in his name. At present we have got as far as the published statement of an official whose name is not given. That individual says it is not possible to produce Lord Devonport's letter of resignation, but that it is highly possibility that he has discussed the question with the Prime Minister. Who will succeed him? There is Captain Bathurst his assistant, who has certainly earned a marked reputation in his office. He is the favourite. Other names are those of Mr. Kennedy Jones, Director of Food Economy, and Mr. Robert Smillie, President of the Miners Federation.

INVESTITURE IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, June 7.

King George's open-air investiture in Hyde Park on Saturday last was a very impressive spectacle and is likely to be the forerunner of many more such ceremonies. There was a huge concourse of spectators while the weather, although not quite equal to some of the perfect summer days we have experienced during the past fortnight, was satisfactory. The Royal procession proceeded to the parade ground by way of Constitution Hill, Hyde Park Gate and Albert Gate; semi-state carriages drawn by four bay horses being used. The King and Queen were received at the Royal Pavilion by Lord French and Sir Francis Lloyd. The escort was furnished by a detachment of the Furt Life Guards and the Guard of Honour by one hundred men of the Scots Guards. King George has invited and inspected several institutions connected with war work during the past few days; in some cases the inspection having been quite private. On Wednesday the King held another crowded investiture at Buckingham Palace.

We are not seriously inconvenienced in England just now. The worst of the food scare is over and the outlook for the submarine menace is certainly brighter. As I write, news has just come to hand of the complete punishment that was inflicted on the fleet of aeroplanes that the Germans sent over to menace one of our chief naval and military bases. The old German trick of inflicting as much damage as possible and making off at the first sign of pursuit has been rather upset on this occasion by the swarm of our aircraft that was waiting to intercept the flight. We have certainly had the best of the air-fights on this occasion for we have photographic proof of the great damage done by our air raids in Germany and Belgium during the past few days. The material damage done to us by the German raiders is very slight and the military damage practically nil.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

There is not much of interest in the Birthday Honours list, Mr. Lloyd George having taken the opportunity to advance the names of several Conservative politicians who might have been included in the previous list of the Coalition Government. These included two such Parliamentary veterans as Lord Claude Hamilton and Colonel Mark Lockwood. The former, who has been made a Privy Councillor, is the doyen of the House of Commons, while Colonel Lockwood who was so many years member for Brighton, is not only a popular social light, but is decidedly catholic and Bohemian in his tastes. He is the son of a famous Cambridge divine, who was the college friend and contemporary of Canon Charles Kingsley; his brother was Mr. Charles Brookfield, actor, wit and literateur, who died a short while ago. Among the new peers is Colonel Richard Chaloner, M.P., a brother of Mr. Walter Long. He took the name of Chaloner from Admiral Thomas Chaloner, C.B., his maternal grandfather, whose estates he inherited.

Those who would declare the decadence of our old nobility, must receive the lie direct from the Marquis of Bute to whose family has just been added another son. This makes the total of Lord Bute's children seven, of which the eldest is but ten years of age. Lord Bute is the immediate descendant of that Earl of Bute, who was the friend and adviser of the Princess of Wales, mother of King George III. He was a very unpopular nobleman in England. The last Lord Bute was the original of Disraeli's "Lothair," the proprietor of Cardiff Castle, where the latest child was born. Lord Bute is immensely rich and draws most of his income from collieries. His brother, Lord Ninian Crichton—Stewart, who was Member of Parliament for Cardiff, was killed early in the war, an additional pathos being added to his death by the loss of his cousin and intimate companion in a subsequent engagement. Lord Bute, himself, was until recently a private in the Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps.

A GREAT LEADER OF INDUSTRY.

In the death of Sir Richard Burbidge, England has lost one of her great leaders of industry. Like the late Mr. William Whiteley, whose manager he had been, the late baronet came of solid English yeoman stock; but Whiteley came from Yorkshire and Burbidge from Wiltshire. Sir Richard came of respectable parents who were able to pay one hundred guineas to Mr. Puckridge, tea and colonial dealer of Oxford Street, for his apprenticeship. He was then scarcely fourteen. Five years later Mr. Puckridge paid him sixty pounds a year, and before he was twenty, he had started business for himself.

Much might be written of the life of this truly good and simple man of business, who in a marked degree possessed the genius of organisation. When the financial ability of Mr. Edgar Cohen converted Harrod's Stores into a limited liability company with Sir Alfred Newton, at one time Lord Mayor, as Chairman, Sir Richard Burbidge was in business with an enterprise called the Kensington Stores, where Messrs. Lyons Cadby Hall Stores now are. Mr. Cohen persuaded Mr. Burbidge to join the Harrod's scheme. That was in 1891. The frontage of the premises was then thirty-five feet; it is now three hundred and fifty feet and the building covers five acres. There were then two hundred employees, there are now six thousand six hundred; the profits then amounted to sixteen thousand a year; they are now nearer three hundred thousand. The old fashioned type of business-man, Sir Richard went to bed early and got up early. He did more than any other living man to shorten the hours of shop employees, gave large sums to charities, mostly privately, and worked in many capacities for the cause of the Allies during this terrible war.

A ROMANTIC ENGAGEMENT.

Romantic interest attaches to the engagement of Captain Sir Forster Goring and Miss Marguerite Currie. Sir Forster entered the Army as a private and won his commission in the Boer War; his father, the last baronet, retired from the Army as a sergeant-major and started a tobacconist shop at Tamworth. It was while engaged in this honourable but humble business that he inherited from a cousin the baronetcy, of which he was the eleventh holder. The Gorings are one of the oldest Sussex families.

The widow of the tenth baronet was a believer in spiritualism and once told me a remarkable story of the appearance of the late Admiral Sir George Tryon on the day he was drowned in the historic collision, of H. M. S. Victoria and H. M. S. Camperdown in the Mediterranean. Lady Tryon, little realising the terrible fate that was overtaking her husband at the time, gave an "At Home" at her house in Eaton Place at which Lady Goring was present. Not only was the latter startled to see a vision of the Admiral in a little side-room, but the butler, noting her consternation as she came out, said in an awe-struck tone, "My lady, did you see the Master?" This story is well known and has circulated in many forms, but that is as I heard it from Lady Goring about eighteen years ago.

EDOUARD DE RESZKE.

It is some years now since the brothers De Reszke took London by storm. Caruso and others have since drawn thousands to the great opera house at Covent Garden, but never has the popular eye of feminine emotion been so stirred as it was by the magnificent presence and voice of Jean De Reszke as Lohengoin, while his brother Edouard was probably the most humorous and fascinating Mephistopheles since Gounod composed his masterpiece. Both brothers were socially popular, but Edouard, especially, made his home in London for several years and entertained lavishly. Although both he and his wife were Polish, his three handsome daughters might well have passed for English girls. Jean De Reszke lives in Paris, and his brother retired to Poland.

News now reaches us that Edouard De Reszke is dead. From his beautiful estate near Warsaw he regularly corresponded with his many English friends, until the Germans occupied his home. Since then disturbing stories have come to hand; it has even been said that the great singer died of starvation. These, fortunately, seem to have little foundation. M. Jean De Reszke says that his brother could have left Poland, but remained with his countrymen in their time of tragedy. The general verdict among his intimates is that the great singer has died of a broken heart.

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

PERMANENT STRENGTH OF THE BENCH.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 9.

It is understood, that the Secretary of State has definitely and finally decided, that the permanent strength of the Madras High Court will be ten. He has expressed his willingness to sanction such temporary judges, and for such period as may be necessary to make the work of the court current. In view of this decision, four judges will be members of the Indian Civil Service, and four barristers. It is understood, Mr W. W. Phillips, I.C.S., will soon join the High Court bench as permanent judge, and Mr. Bakewell will also be confirmed. It is also expected that there will be two temporary judges, and Mr. Justice Kumaraswami Sastri and Mr. Justice K. Srinivasa Iyengar will hold these appointments.

FIGHTING IN VOLAPORSKA.

RUSSIANS REPEL MANY ATTACKS.

INTENSE CANNONADING ROUND BRZEZANY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 9.

A Russian wireless communiqué says, in the direction of Kovel in the region of Volaporska the enemy released gas. Enemy counterattacks at Goodvisnd in a wood westward of Koniuchy failed. Dense attacks supported by armoured cars westward of Vychka were repulsed.

There was intense cannonading eastward and south-eastward of Brzezany.

RUSSIA TO SOLIDIFY REVOLUTIONARY FORCES.

DEEDS IN NEW OFFENSIVE ACCLAIMED BY SOLDIERS' CONGRESS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, July 8.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 9.

The All-Russian congress of Soldier's and Workmen's delegates has come to an end and has appointed an executive committee of all the Councils of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and the Councils of Peasants's Delegates with a view to solidifying the revolutionary forces. The Congress acclaimed the deeds of troops in the new offensive.

RUSSIANS AGAIN ATTACK STANISLAU.

CONSIDERABLE GROUND GAINED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., July 9.

A wireless German official telegram says, the Russians again attacked at Stanislau, and gained ground.

PROHIBITION LEGISLATION.

SENATE'S DECISION PROBABLE TO BE UPHELD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, July 9.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., July 10.

While the final form which the Prohibition Legislation will take, will be settled by a conference of both the Houses of Congress, it is regarded as probable that the decision already arrived at in the matter by the Senate, will be upheld. The Senate has also decided that distilled spirits in bond shall be paid for on the basis of ten per cent. above cost.

Government's stricter control of exports operates from the 15th instant. Explanatory statement issued by the President on the subject, emphasises that every effort will be made to prevent supplies from reaching the Central Powers.

Commodities controlled include coke, fuel-oils, kerosine, gasoline, pigiron, shipplates, scrapiron, ferromanganese, fertilisers, flour, meal, fodder, meats, fats and food-grains.

DISSATISFACTION AT CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

REICHSTAG FRANCHISE IN RUSSIA DEMANDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMSTERDAM, July 9.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., July 10.

Reports of debate in the Reichstag which followed Erzberger's speech, show that he was supported by the National Liberals and Progressives.

The Chancellor spoke for an hour and a half. He declined to bind himself to no annexations and no indemnities. His speech caused great dissatisfaction. Not only the Socialists but Liberals and other parties are demanding the introduction of Parliamentary system with appointment of leading deputies of all parties to Ministerial posts.

Another demand is for the introduction of the Reichstag franchise in Prussia.

BRITISH RAID NEAR HARGICOURT.

35 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., July 10.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon says:—We made a raid south-east of Hargicourt and took thirty-five prisoners. We repulsed a raid south-east of Loos.

ENVER PASHA AT BASLE.

SEEKS LOAN FROM SCANDINAVIAN BANKERS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The correspondent of the "Central News Agency" in Basle says:—Envar Pasha arrived here. He is conferring with the Scandinavian Bankers from whom he seeks to obtain a loan.

INDIAN STUDENTS GOING TO ENGLAND.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES' SECRETARIES CONFER.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR'S ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The Conference of the Provincial Secretaries of the Advisory Committees for Indian students going to England commenced this morning. In addition to the secretaries, there were present Sir Edward Maclagan and Messrs. W. H. Sharp, G. Anderson, E. A. Chessire and Ritchie.

Sir Sankaran Nair who presided, in opening the assembly said:—"I have much pleasure in welcoming you to this Conference. This is the first occasion on which the secretaries of the Provincial Advisory Committees for students proceeding to England have met in Conference. I am sure you will agree with me, that a meeting such as the present can be productive of nothing but good. It is not merely that you are able to advise us as to the improvement which we may suggest to you respective governments, but also that you have opportunities here for discussing informally a number of details of your work both among yourselves and with our officers. I appreciate very much the help which gentlemen who work like you at a distance from each other and are occupied like you in duties of a somewhat isolated and distinctive character, must obtain from mutual consultation, and I trust that this meeting may bring about a number of real improvements in the important duties which you undertake on behalf of the Indian students who proceed or wish to proceed to other countries.

TWO BRANCHES OF WORK.

"As you know the work undertaken on behalf of such students is divided into two main branches; work in England, and work in India; and though these two are interdependent on each other, they are under distinct organisations. These organisations have now been in existence for about seven years. Before 1900 an Indian student proceeding to England had no recognised agency to which he could apply either in this country or in England for advice or help in numerous difficulties which confronted him, and in the absence of authoritative information regarding students, educational institutions in England were averse to granting many of the facilities which have subsequently been obtained.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

"In 1909 an Advisory Committee was at Lord Morley's instigation appointed in London, together with a Bureau of Information to supply advice and help, that had hitherto been lacking. The functions of the Bureau have been to answer enquiries in regard to educational facilities, to keep lists of suitable places of residence, to furnish students with references, to bring to the notice of the Advisory Committee any cases in which the regulation of educational institutions bears hardly on Indian students and generally to give all possible assistance either to students themselves or to their parents in India. There have been some intermediate changes in the status and personnel of the Bureau, but its functions have remained substantially unaltered, and I have little doubt that it has been an agency of great value to Indian students in England. We have no doubt, heard complaints regarding it. Such complaints were investigated not long ago by a subcommittee of the Advisory Committee, and the Secretary of State, as you know, passed orders dealing with various grievances put forward. We still occasionally hear complaints, but although the organisation doubtless has points on which improvements may be possible, there is no one in India in a better position than you are, to appreciate the fact that the home organisation is serving a most useful purpose. The existing arrangements are necessarily official not in the sense that they imply any form of compulsion on students to come within their scope, but in the sense that they rest on an official basis.

EFFORT TO UTILISE PRIVATE AGENCIES.

"Every effort has, however, been made to utilise private agencies, and as you know a great step was made in this direction last year, when the universities of Oxford and Cambridge started their own organisations for Indian students a constitutional change for which we are much indebted to the Vice-Chancellors of those universities. I have mentioned all this because, your work in India is necessarily connected with the organisation in England. But in your Conference here, it will be no part of your functions to discuss except perhaps indirectly, the arrangements made by the Secretary of State for assisting Indian students in England. Your duties are different to those of the London Bureau, but they are to my mind in many ways just as important.

FUNCTIONS OF PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

Concurrently with the establishment of the London Committee and Bureau the Provincial Committees were established in India, whose functions were to be, firstly, to furnish information and advice to Indians who contemplate going to England, secondly, to circularise in India, to colleges and other institutions, educational, financial and social information collected by the London Bureau, and thirdly, to communicate with the Bureau on behalf of students before they start, or on behalf of their parents when they are in England. It is on you, gentlemen, as secretaries to these committees, that the brunt of this work must fall, and we look to you to advise us as to the possibilities of improvement in our present arrangements.

We do not call for uniformity in the systems adopted in the various provinces, but we feel that in some matters one province has been more successful than another, and we wish each to profit by the experience of rest. We feel too that in some provinces, the present organisation has been wanting in life, and we wish to make it in all areas a real and moving force. We shall ask you to consider the best method of constituting committees, and the best arrangements for your own work in this country. We shall consult you regarding your relation with the Home Bureau, and the class of information you should be prepared to supply to the Bureau, and to the students themselves. We shall further ascertain from you, your views on the issue of information by means of publications, and shall lay before you certain other matters for your consideration.

THE TASK BEFORE THEM.

Your task is an extraordinary difficult one. You have to acquaint yourselves with a number of complicated regulations issued by a number of different institutions, and to keep yourselves abreast with every change made in those regulations. You have by means of the maintenance of careful memoranda, to bear in mind the circumstances of a large number of students, and by methodical correspondence to forward their interests to the best of your power. You must be constantly accessible for consultation, and you must be ready to listen with patience to many schemes put forward by students or their parents. You must be able to put yourselves in their place, and be ready to give clear advice both as to what they should do, and also what is even more important as to what they should avoid doing. You have to know about the prospects not only in England, but in other foreign countries also as well as in India itself. You are expected to have accurate information about banks, rates of exchange, travelling agencies, steamship companies, cost of living in town and country, respective merits of different educational institutions, health conditions of different towns, rates of remuneration in different professions, and a number of other items upon which the ordinary man is usually ill-informed, and the prospective student or his parent are often absolutely ignorant. You have in your hands the making or marring of many careers, and although I know that you fully appreciate your responsibility in this respect, I trust that you will excuse me if I once more bring it to your notice. It will, I am sure, be with a full sense of this responsibility, that you will enter upon the business of this Conference which we are opening to-day.

FIRE ON THE CHILKA.

MANY PASSENGERS JUMP INTO THE SEA.

MANY LIVES LOST.

A POLICE SERGEANT'S NARRATIVE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 9.

An account of a fire on board the B. I. S. N. vessel Chilka which left Madras on the 30th ultimo for Rangoon has been furnished to a press representative by Sergt. Buckley of the Rangoon police, who was a passenger on board the vessel. He said he left Rangoon with prisoners for Madras. The Chilka left Madras on June 30th with miscellaneous cargo and called at Baruva in the Ganjam District where she took on a cargo of Jute and live pigs. When passing through the south of Gopalpore, smoke was seen coming from No. 3 hatch. At that time the European passengers consisting of four gentlemen, seven ladies and four children had sat to lunch. Between 1,600 and 1,700 deck passengers were on board. The officers and crew worked hard with pumps. Despite that volumes of smoke came out of the hatch. Seeing the fire spreading, orders were given to the Marconi operators to send calls for help. Amid intense heat and stifling smoke, for seven hours, he tried without success to pick up land or a steamer. The ship had to be abandoned by 1-30 p.m. Hatch No. 4 took fire and pumps became useless. By this the deck passengers became panic stricken and notwithstanding all efforts to stop them climbed up rails on both sides of the ship and jumped into the water, the sea at this time running heavy. Buckley said, he saw a number of dead bodies. Those who did not jump into the sea appealed for help from the officers who had their hands full. Boats were lowered and a number of Indian passengers got safely ashore. The squeaks of pigs during the fire were most disconcerting.

A Bengali woman fell while getting into a boat and was drowned. The Captain and the engine room officers refused to leave their posts and managed to beach the ship. Boats which had landed in the Beruva beach did not come back. Jolly boats were launched with European women and children while men stayed on board with the captain. At seven all efforts at saving the ship were abandoned and they left for the shore in native boats. At Baruva the Europeans were provided with a bungalow by the Customs officers. The Captain, on getting ashore, tried to telegraph to Calcutta, but the office being closed, message did not go until 10 a.m. At 5 p.m., on the 2nd, a telegram came directing them to go to the Baruva railway station and take train for Calcutta. Indian and other passengers were treated hospitably by the Indian station master. From Calcutta they came on to Rangoon.

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Miss JEAN SOTHERN as the Charming Myra Maynard.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Myra Maynard, a beautiful heiress, is pursued by a band of criminals, known as the Black Order, whose object is to kill the girl by occult means, in order that the legacy of her father, a secret member of the Devil Worshippers, may fall to the evil order. Arthur Varney, a wealthy club man, is the favored suitor of the girl; in reality he is the tool of the High Master of the Black Order. Dr. Payson Alden, a brilliant young physician, has given up his practice to devote his time to studies in the occult and the mysteries of the unseen. He discovers the conspiracy against the girl, and saves her from committing suicide while in a somnambulistic trance. By means of a scientifically constructed hypnotizing machine Alden releases the astral body of Myra, which goes in search of her persecutors. The Grand Master is informed of this, and in a terrific mental struggle for the control of Myra's spirit, Alden is all but defeated by the Master. Alden determines to break into the Order and put an end to the nefarious work. Myra is greatly troubled as to his safe return, and sends her astral body in search of him. The Grand Master hypnotizes himself, and in the mental fight which follows, Myra awakes with the spirit of the Grand Master, while the Master now possesses the innocent soul of the girl. The Grand Master next returns Myra's spirit and receives his proper individuality in return, under circumstances which place Myra in his power. But for the timely interference of Dr. Alden, Myra would have been killed. Varney places a red light in Myra's clothes closet, under which the spirit of the Master assumes mortal form. Alden is prepared, however, and under the violet glare of the mercury vapor lamps, which he installed in Myra's room, the body of the Master is dematerialized in great agony. Dr. Alden's knowledge of thought photography enables him to discover a new and desperate scheme of the enraged Master, while his scientific arrangement of mirrors defeats the plan of the Black Order. Next the Master tries mental telepathy, but Dr. Alden scents the method of attack, reverses the process and brings disaster to the Black Order, while Myra remains unharmed. The art of levitation is brought into play, but is defeated by the superior mind of Myra's protector. Furious at his failure the Master sends an "elemental" spirit to lure Myra to her death, but Alden's departed colleague, Haji, rises and foils the scheme. The Master begins another despicable plot, but the ancient lore of witchcraft enables Myra to be saved and the Black Order resorts to medical science as a means of destruction. Varney's love for Myra at last proves greater than his loyalty to the Order, and through his efforts Myra is rescued from a violent death.

EPISODE FIFTEEN.

CHAPTER LXII.

SPIRITUALISTIC PHENOMENA.

Dr. Payson Alden has discovered, to his great joy, a woman medium who answered all the requirements for an ideal "sensitive medium." For years he had sought vainly for such a one. Hundreds had applied to him, with varying claims, but most of them had been fraudulent, and his keen perceptions had shattered their trickeries. The woman now in his psychic laboratory, however, was unique. And he was revelling ,in his professional way, in the eerie phenomena which she had already shown him.

She sat in a comfortable chair, with the lights turned low, red tissue paper shades covering them to make the "etheric atmosphere" the more conducive to occult work. The shades of the room were drawn, and the physician prepared to put her to the most severe test of all.

"I am getting tired," she said plaintively as she crossed her arms nervously. "I will not be receptive very much longer. So you had best hurry."

"I do not wish to be unreasonable, Mrs. Palmer," gently answered the physician. "But if you knew what vital matters I am eager to investigate you would understand my insistence. Life and death are concerned in a very tragic case which I have been investigating I feel that those in this life may be helped by their loved ones beyond the grave, if you can throw yourself into a real spiritualistic trance. We shall not be interrupted as I have given my servants strict orders to.—"

But, even as he spoke, the telephone jangled, and he impatiently walked toward the instrument.

Once before he had ignored the silvery summons, with the result that Myra had nearly lost her life through his abstraction in his studies.

"Yes, yes! Hello!" he called, irritably. Then his voice softened.

"Oh, it is you, Myra . . . well, of course I am glad to hear from you, but I am in the midst of some very interesting experiments. . . . Well, I think it best for you to see a later trial, as you might disturb the medium, he continued.

There seemed a pleading argument at the other end of the wire. Alden shook his head as he responded in the negative.

Finally, he relented.

"All right, you may come. But hurry right on over for Mrs. Palmer is getting tired, We will wait for you," and he hung up the receiver.

"We can rest for a few minutes," he told the medium. "That is the young lady who has been in such danger of late. Perhaps it is just as well that she is coming, for her presence in the room may perfect the spiritual connection which we desire."

Then he recounted to the woman a few of the harrowing incidents which had beclouded Myra Maynard's young life. At first the medium was timorous, but as Alden explained the implacable hatred with which the blood-thirsty Black Order had persecuted the girl her sympathies overcame her fear.

"Something tells me that I may be of greater help than I had supposed," she told him.

They had not long to wait before the Maynard automobile drew up before the physician's home to allow Myra and her mother hasten up the steps. The ladies were shown at once to the laboratory by the maid, who peeped fearfully into the room, and then lost no time in retreating from this queer sanctuary, which was regarded by the servants as a general meeting place for "ha'nts" and "banshees."

Alden introduced the newcomers, and then prepared for the final tests of mediumistic power.

Mrs. Maynard was visibly frightened, as Alden arranged the setting for Mrs. Palmer's supreme efforts in such a way as to prevent any trickeries. She had objected strenuously to attending any more of these terrifying demonstrations, but Myra's eager curiosity overrode her determination. Now, her usually placid face was twitching nervously, and she sat on the edge of her chair as though intuitively expecting some terrible thing to happen.

Alden had arranged a "cabinet" in a corner of the room, by stretching a black curtain across a horizontal support reaching from one side wall to another, in such a way as to preclude all possibility of any assistance from outside the room. The cabinet extended to a height of about seven feet, so that they could see over the top of it.

"Now, Dan", he directed his assistant, "bring out the large scales and place them here before the cabinet."

Dan obeyed instructions and the scales, with their balancing platform large enough to hold a chair, were set according to his (the physician's) instructions. A large net was then placed around the chair, and the medium stepped upon the scales. and Alden raised the net, completely encircling her in its firm meshes. He fastened the top of the net to the support above.

"Why all these curious preparations," asked Myra.

"Because, this is the only way in which to absolutely make certain that there is no legerdemain or trick manipulation in a seance. The scales will indicate any departure of the medium from them, or any added weight in case she should use apparatus to help her in the manifestations. And the net precludes any use of her hands or feet about the room," explained the physician. "These are the scientific precautions which have betrayed hundreds of pretended mediums."

He hurried to the other side of the laboratory, and carried a small table to the side of the room, near, but beyond arm-reach of the medium.

Upon this he placed a common school slate, within whose folded sides he had placed a slate pencil. He tied the sides of the slate firmly and sealed it, before being satisfied.

Then from a cabinet he brought forth a tambourine and a mandolin. These he placed on the large table, fully twelve feet away from Mrs. Palmer's temporary platform on the scales.

As he looked about with satisfaction, another timid knock came from the doorway.

"Confound it! I must not be disturbed again," he muttered, angrily. "There will be a new maid in this house tomorrow!"

He strode impatiently to the door, unbolted it and was startled to see the suave smile of Arthur Varney.

"I just took the liberty to come right upstairs," explained the intruder, blandly. "I told your maid it would be all right. I called to take Myra motoring, and butler told me she had come over here to see a spook performance. I never believed in them, and so I knew you wouldn't mind letting me have a reserved seat, as well."

Alden raged inwardly.

There was a certain shiftiness which he detected in Varney's shrewd eyes which belied the surface calm. But, after many hours of study of the man, Alden determined now to put him to the test. Perhaps, he thought, here was a blessing in disguise.

Without more ado he instructed Dan to bring in another chair, and with formal courtesy he waved Varney to a seat. Then he turned to Mrs. Palmer expectantly.

"Are you ready now?" he inquired, as he drew down the curtains of the windows.

"Yes, but with so many people in the room, I must have absolute darkness," she answered. "I am disturbed, and not able to concentrate as well as before."

Alden turned off the switch of the electric lights and the room was in utter darkness, save for a dim light, covered with a black shad which cast its rays upon the school slate on the table.

"Now, please do not utter a sound," he instructed his little audience, and he sat down to await developments.

There seemed a century-long delay, in which was audible only the sound of their breathing. Suddenly the table on which was placed the slate began to tilt, as though lifted by invisible fingers.

Mrs. Maynard gasped in fright, and her fingers tightened about Myra's arm, as she drew closer to the girl.

Varney's nervousness increased, fortunately for him, hidden by the darkness of the room.

Now the table rose completely from the floor, and then began to move about the room, with little bumps against the other furniture.

Not a sound came from the medium, who was apparently unconscious. Alden stepped softly up to examine the scales more than once, and touching his fingers to the balance seemed satisfied.

Suddenly there was a tinkle of musical chords. It seemed as though an eerie hand had been drawn across the strings of the banjo.

Mrs. Maynard groaned, as she cowered still nearer to Myra. Unafraid, the girl watched the movement of the table, under the dull glow of the little light. At last it came to rest, many feet away from its original position.

Now there came a startling blast from the trumpet, which was in utter darkness. It seemed to be carried about the room, above their heads, as the brazen sounds came from varying directions.

Varney gave vent to a terrified grunt, and backed against the wall. Dan, Alden's assistant, followed suit, while Alden knelt on the floor in the endeavour to detect any trickeries of the surprising medium.

The pandemonium of sounds increased. There were knocks on the table, stampings on the floor and wall, from all directions. It seemed as though a company of spirits must be participating in this grewsome festival. The banjo twanged discordantly, as it fluttered about their heads; the trumpet emitted more blasts than ever. Mrs. Maynard now covered her face with her hands, fearing some still more blood-curdling demonstration.

Suddenly the racket subsided.

Alden and his guests turned their eyes toward the slate, which now appeared floating from the table into the air!

There was a slight grating sound!

"I heard the pencil writing inside," exclaimed Myra, excitedly.

"Good!" said Alden, in a whisper, "but don't disturb it!"

He leaned forward to look at the scales again, as best he could in the faint luminosity. As he did so Arthur Varney stepped forward, snatched the slate and broke the seals. He opened it and held it beneath the dim rays of the covered lamp.

He read a startling message:

"Varney is a member of the Black Order. Beware! Your Father."

With a quick movement, just as Alden faced about, he rubbed the message from it and laid it down upon the table with a nervous laugh.

"What do you mean by interfering with my work?" cried the physician stridently.

"It was—just silly stuff. I wanted—to—see it done again," stammered Varney in confusion.

Alden sprang toward him, his fist clenched.

"You confounded idiot!" he cried, with a terrible tone in his usually placid voice. "I've had enough of your interruptions. I didn't invite you here, and this is not the first time you have deliberately intruded."

Myra sprang to his side and caught the muscular arm, just as it was drawn back for a vengeful thrust.

"Payson! Payson!" she cautioned. "Don't forget yourself! Arthur is your guest."

Varney stepped back. He realized the awkwardness of the situation and, acting under orders from his evil ruler as he was, he knew that this was no time for a crippling of the secret machinations of the Master.

"Guest or no guest, if he doesn't get out of my house, I'll throw him out of a window!" cried the physician. He turned toward his assistant. "Dan, take this fellow downstairs and kick him out if he doesn't hustle."

Varney muttered an imprecation under his breath, but gladly grasped the opportunity which he had been waiting.

"Myra, I hope that you—" he began, as he caught up his hat and walking stick.

But the girl indignantly interrupted.

"Arthur Varnty, your hopes have nothing to do with me any more," and she turned away, to lay a soothing hand upon the furious physician's arm.

Varney laughed scornfully, as he walked through the door, held open by Dan, whose twitching fingers longed to enclose the neatly-collared throat.

Dan followed him downstairs with unconcealed irascibility; and, as he slammed the door behind the unwelcome guest, he saw through the curtains the malevolent sneer with which the departing one turned to face the house for an instant.

"Dat guy ain't after no good for de guvnor," he muttered. "I'd enjoy croakin' him myself," which remark evidenced an understanding of human nature much more correct than his grammar.

CHAPTER LXIII.

THE BIRTH OF A FRANKENSTEIN.

Within the sombre shades of the Black Order council rooms unusual ceremonies were being conducted by the High Master and a picked group of his satellites.

It was seldom that the evil pontiff mingled with his underlings, but great plans were now afoot.

"This is the supreme effort of our order," he told the assembled brethren. "All your wills and wicked souls must be concentrated upon our task, for today we ascend to the supreme step of occult power."

Fourteen of the members, wearing their flowing black gowns, and the various hoods, from which dangled the triangular discs over the crime-seamed foreheads, now waited his every command with rapt attention.

Their numbers had been sadly decimated of late by the intrepid campaigning of Alden. Realizing the need for absolute secrecy and trust, the Master had forbidden the initiation of new members, to avoid a repetition of the "spying" work of Haji, Alden's ill-fated Hindu friend.

And so it was that they realized that their fates hung upon the toil of this momentous hour. Never before had their obedience been so implicit, their wills so subjugated to the supremity of the criminal genius who presided. And never before had the High Master himself realized that in the handsome and debonair man of science had he found a supreme antagonist "worthy of his steel!"

He led them into the sanctity of his throne room now, and arranged them in a triangular position, of which he, the apex, was facing a cloth-covered cabinet in a corner of the room.

At a signal, and an incantation from the Master, they sank to the floor, sitting cross-legged, as they bowed in rhythmic unison.

The Master gave first the sign of their dread order, clenched fists, pressed against cheeks, with thumbs upturned, in semblance of the horned one who was the deity of the Devil Worshippers. Then for many minutes they chanted the unholy mantra of the brotherhood.

Thus, concentrating on the mysterious words, their minds were attuned to the ruling force of the High Master. Now he spoke, in a voice cavernous in its ponderous, overwhelming vibration:

"Born of the wills of fifteen men, he will strike with the power of ten!"

As the man nearest him placed his left hand upon the Master's shoulder, the flow of the dazzling flashes increased in brilliancy and luminosity.

One after another the brethren joined this curious human chain, adding each time to the malevolent strength of magnetism which was discharged in the direction will by their ruler.

And as they stood there still chanting the words of creation, a figure began to appear within the shelter of the cabinet. At first it bore little semblance to anything human.

But as their titanic efforts continued with more intense effort, and a rising power of their weird cries, it assumed the shape of a gigantic man.

More and more dense it grew, until in the roseate light of the swinging braziers suspended from the stone ceiling above, it moved and raised its head—a horrible physiognomy combining in the gnarled and monstrous features an expression of indomitable power, supreme bestiality and absolute emptiness of feeling or thought!

"It is the Thought Monster! I have created him well!" cried the Master, dropping his arm now.

His satellites did the same, and regarded the huge beast in growing terror. There was a grewsome menace in that great hulk of concentrated evil, which even these uncanny devotees realized with shudders of fear.

The members swayed wearily, as though they had given forth the vitality of their souls, while the High Master spoke to the monster within.

"Come forth! Born of the strength of fifteen men, your strength is the strength of ten!" was his raucous cry.

And the Monster, garbed in a long gray robe, felt of his huge arms, of his rugged face, and stepped toward his creator.

An expression of childish, if bestial, delight overspread the hideous features, as he advanced, stretching out the great stubby fingers of his hand toward the nearest member.

The black robed brother gave a cry of pain and sprang backward, tripping over a fold of his gown as he did so. With the agility of an orang-outang the monster sprang forward fully ten feet, catching the screaming member with a vice-like grip.

He was lifted in the air as easily as a babe, and before the Master could raise the whip which had been concealed within his girdle the great beast was punching twisting and pinching the hapless brother with squeals of hideous glee.

The Master rushed forward now, lashing the face of the brute with well-directed blows, of the cutting lash.

The monster dropped the victim and with a grabbing of the great tusks, turned toward the ruler of the Black Order with outstretched arms.

"You must obey, for I created you!" cried the Master, with another blow.

The monster paused and his fury dissolved into childish gratitude as he knelt before the Master to kiss his hands, stroke the silken robe and gurgle in puerile glee.

At this juncture Arthur Varney suddenly entered the outer chamber through the revolving trap door, aided by an outpost left to guard the portal.

Without the usual ritual, he rushed excitedly into the throne room, crying: "Master! Master! All is lost! The spirit of Myra Maynard's father is at the seance in Alden's laboratory. Myra and Mrs. Maynard are there, too."

He hurriedly explained his close escape from betrayal and then, with a few keen questions, the Master raised his hand for silence. He remained lost in deep thought, while the manmonster sat squatted on the floor, tossing his head from side to side like an imprisoned beast of the jungle.

Varney, his excitement momentarily calmed, now turned to a fellow in the order, to ask about the curious beast. And, as a whispered explanation followed, the High Master's face writhed into a leer of triumphant confidence.

"It is well. We must hypnotize the thought monster and let him materialize at the seance. Then he shall destroy Myra and Alden. We have victory in our hands at last. There is no checkmate now!" he exclaimed.

He called to the monster, who looked up into the commanding stare of the fixed black eyes. The Master's hands described curious circles in the air, as he began the task of throwing the great beast into a cataleptic state. It was more difficult than he had supposed, for the monster was so supreme in evil, so lacking in intellect, that his task was slower than it would have been with a human being!

CHAPTER LXIV.

The Father Returns.

In the quiet of the laboratory, Alden and his guests had recovered their poise, after the disturbing exit of Varney. The physician refrained from expressing the conclusion at which he had finally arrived. Had it not been for his belief that some supreme result were to come from this surprising seance, he would have followed the other man, and notified the police. For at last his suspicions had been justified.

"I will get him later, for he will come into the trap again!" he told himself.

And so he addressed himself to the medium, who was still in the strange icy stupor of the transported sensitive. Alden knew that despite her catalepsy, she was subjective to externals to a certain extent. He feared that the unpleasant diversion might have broken the flow of her connection with the Unseen Universe.

Yet he persevered. Now, he spoke to her gently.

"Please bring back a message from Myra's father," he begged, his lips close to her ear.

There was no reply, but suddenly the curtains of the protected cabinet swayed, and a cool wind blew them out toward him. Myra and Mrs. Maynard gripped each other's hands nervously. Then, without warning, the curtains parted and a figure appeared visible to them all!

The medium was now writhing in a spasm of agony.

The shade walked forth from the canopy, and dimly glowing as though composed of some phosphorescent material it became more visible to them.

It was Myra Maynard's father!

Mrs. Maynard gave a low groan, and toppled forward, her face pressing against Myra's arm, which trembling as in an ague, while she endeavoured to support the sobbing womaan.

"Myra, I am your father's spirit!" came the words, audible and yet scarcely more like a human voice than the whisper of tree tops nodding in the breeze of a still night. "I warn you that Arthur Varney is a member of the Black Order."

"Oh, father, it can't be true!" gasped Myra, but the spirit nodded, in solemn affirmation, as its hand rested upon the girl's golden head.

Alden was kneeling on the floor beside the scales, to get a closer, analytical view of the medium during this astounding performance. Nothing missed his scientific eyes. He would have voiced a query, when the spirit addressed Myra once more.

"I must go—some one else is coming—beware! beware!" it said as it retreated toward the curtains and faded from view. Mrs. Maynard had lost consciousness in this soul-racking moment, and Myra was sobbing hysterically now.

Alden sprang to his feet, and for some inexplicable reason, backed to the table, where he drew his revolver from the drawer.

A new figure appeared before them now. It was the same great monster, in human form, which had left in astral ways the throne room of the Black Order a few seconds before.

Myra was speechless and spellbound, as the tears coursed down her face. The dead weight of her senseless mother bore her down, and yet she could not move a muscle from that terrorized embrace.

"Who are you?" gasped Alden, his lips parched and his voice cracking, as he spoke.

The monster spread its great arms and answered in thundering tones:

"Born of the wills of fifteen men, I strike with the strength of ten!"

Before Alden could grasp the meaning of it all, the monster seized the table, and raised it high in air. It was thrown down with an ear-splitting crash. The beast caught up a chair and crushed it between the great fingers as though it had been made of straw. Now it turned its baleful eyes toward Myra, and Alden finally understood the fearful portent.

Here was a Frankenstein of the Master's creation, sent to destroy them. He drew his revolver and aimed for the great chest of the gray-robed figure. The monster winced, as the bullet was spent, but it rushed at him with increased fury.

Alden dodged the ponderous reach of the swinging arm, and ran through the door of the laboratory into the other chamber.

Dan, who had returned to the laboratory, had presence of mind enough to slam the door and bolt it, as the monster sped after the adoir Alden. Then he turned to assist Myra in bringing her mother to consciousness.

Alden had sent two more bullets into the hulk which pursued him, but to no avail. They seemed to give pain, but to interfere with the beast's progress not in the least.

Suddenly a curious diversion saved him as he had retreated into a corner of the ante-chamber. The monster spied a mirror, and the flashing of its reflected light caught his childish fancy. The monster stopped, picked it up and gurgled with delight at the reflection of his bruitish face.

An idea struck Alden, whose mind was working with lightning speed, in this the supreme climax of his fight. He ran for the door which led to the black-walled room which contained his hypnotizing machine. As he entered this he sent a bullet which shattered the mirror in the hands of the giant, and another into the brute's face. A great hand was clapped upward in pain and an agonized howl emitted from the thick lips. The monster charged at him, but Alden had slammed the door and bolted it inside.

He knew that a few seconds only were left to him, for the evil Titan was invincible!

Inside the room he switched off all the lights, except those connecting with the great wheel of mirror-planes. He heard a crash of woodwork behind him.

The light from the other room shot through a broken panel, accompanying a protruding fist. Alden shot at the fist!

There was another crash, and the monster broke through the door. The physician sprang back into a dark corner and awaited developments, hoping against hope as the great beast dashed furiously into the room!

CHAPTER LXV.

Checkmate!

Within the inner sanctuary of the Black Order room the Master was giving Varney hurried instructions. He had two curious coats, looking more than anything else, like coats of mail, such as the mediaeval swordsmen used. They were tunics, covered with sparkling prisms of glass, and the ruler of the Black Order hurriedly donned his own. On the floor lay two shields, made of mirrors, strangely wrought. One of these he lifted and adjusted over his left arm. Then he raised a large black tube, in one end of which was adjusted a lens. He pressed a button and a great ray of green light shot forth.

Varney picked up the mate of the bulb light and looked into the lens curiously.

"Be careful, Varney! The rays of that light are fatal to mortal and spirit! It is the deadly luminosity of science. Do not point it at me or at yourself. The monster will soon return from its mission, and we must destroy it. Put on your coat, as I have done, take the mirrorshields, and go in the outer room. When the monster returns call to me and come in here. Then we will kill it and we are victorious in our long task!"

The Master chuckled, hopefully. But Varney was not so certain as he awkwardly adjusted the uncouth and glittering garment. He retired to the outer council chamber, to await the great combat, with fear tearing at his evil heart.

Alden's plan had worked!

The thought monster, its eyes caught by the bewildering facets of light which shot from the revolving mirrors of the illuminated wheel, paused before it in dumb amazement. Gradually the hypnotic power of the scientific machine asserted itself, and the monster became rigid. The physician ran forward not a moment to lose. A few swift passes of his hands, and he knew that he had conquered the beast of evil.

"Go back and destroy the evil men who made you!" commanded the physician. The monster, dazed and still semi-rigid, obeyed, walking back through the shattered door. Down the steps at the physician's guidance it went, and then drawn on by the strange power of hypnosis it sped down the street, across the intervening stretch of the country, unheeding the strange terror of people who beheld it and shrank away.

Through the devious paths, to the deep woods of the suburban stretch of uncultivated woodland under which the subterranean chambers of the Black Order were built, the monster went.

As it approached the culvert, through which the members made their first entrance to the council chamber, it spied a member of the Order climbing out.

A crunch of bones and agonized scream and the member had gone to his eternal punishment!

Through the dark passage, led by its supernatural instinct, the thought monster raced, to the small chamber beneath the revolving platform. Without warning it was suddenly jerked downward by the inhuman strength of the great brute. The member on guard above it fell fairly into the arms of the murderous creature. A quick hug, and another victim had paid the penalty!

The monster now raised its huge head through the opening and sprang into the room above. The monster peered about the empty rom, and then in its maniacal fury, began to smash every vestige of furniture in the chaber. It stopped suddenly and hid behind the alter, just as Arthur Varney came through the curtains from another room to investigate the noise.

There was no one in sight, and taken off his guard, Varney dropped the ray of the destructive light to the ground.

The monster reached over the altar, drew his body quickly behind it. There was an agonized shriek, as the scoundrel breathed his last, and the hideous brute stood up, to fling his lifeless body across the room. It ran toward him then, to study with interest the bespangled coat and the mirror.

As a gorilla might have done, it curiously drew off the coat and placed it about its own huge shoulders, picked up the mirror shield and lifted the bulb light, with curiosity.

There came the clang of a brazen gong from within. The Master could not understand the failure of his minions to reply. He had expected the thought monster to reincarnate in the throne room from which he had been projected. But, as he suddenly looked toward the door, he beheld the great beast, attired in the mirror coat, armed with the shield and bearing the fatal light!

(Continued on next page.)

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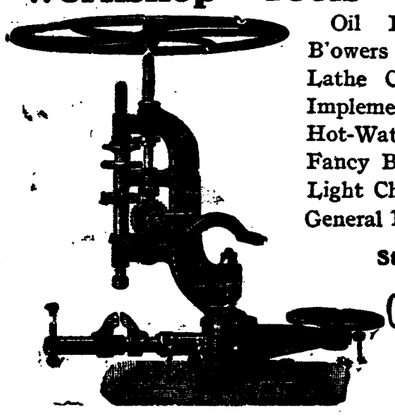

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The Mysteries of Myra

Written by HEREWARD CARRINGTON, The Distinguished Authority on Psychic Phenomena.

(Continued from previous page.)

The Master, with a curse of rage, sprang toward a switch and the room was in darkness. Then suddenly the green ray of murderous light shot forth from the holder, and the monster imitated him. The two strange gladiators, in the tense darkness, howling with rage, battled, each other for many minutes, covering their faces with the shields. But the rays had done their work, in the swift flashes of the struggle, and the monster sank to the stone floor with a groan.

"I am dying!" muttered the High Master, as he staggered toward the doorway. He had barely strength then to strike the gong, weaker and weaker with each movement.

This time his summons was answered, and from an inner chamber several of the brethren came running forth. They were terror-stricken as they saw the pallid face of the Master, beneath the rays of the lights which he had again switched on.

"Open the door behind that curtain!" he ordered weakly, "and bear me inside!"

They obeyed him in surprise. It was evident that they had never seen the big room, furnished in Oriental magnificence, which lay on the other side of that unsuspected portal.

They placed his weak body upon a divan. He pointed a trembling finger at another tapestry, and called once more.

"Open the door behind there!" he ordered, as his hand sank back on a cushion. They obeyed again.

A barred door met their gaze and, as they swung it back, the figure of a woman, swatched in Oriental draperies, her face covered after the manner of Turkish women, timidily entered the room.

The woman caught up a poinard from its scabbard where it was hung upon the wall, as a decoration. She stealthily approached the recumbent Master, a look of hatred flashing from the black eyes. He looked up, as she neared him, his gaze resting upon her strangely.

"I am dying, I who have wronged you. Forgive me before I go to my punishment," and there was a faint smile on his drawn face. The woman dropped the dagger and knelt before him as the members looked on in surprise. The Master turned toward them now.

"I make this woman heir to all my power," he said weakly. "To hear her is to obey! Now each of you shall avenge my death, or die in the attempt. Farewell!"

As the men knelt before him, returning the thumb symbol of the Order, he struggled to rise. His limbs stiffened, there was a hollow rattle in his throat, and he stiffened out in death, as his body sank to the floor.

* * * * *

In Alden's laboratory, Mrs. Maynard had been restored to consciousness, and the doctor was calming her nerves with a little medicine. The place was a wreck, but there was a triumphant smile on the physician's face.

He walked to Myra, who was trying to bring herself to command of her own excited feelings, by gazing out of the window at the doctor's garden.

"It's all over now, I am sure," he said. "But, stop—I have an idea!" He picked up a crystal ball from a shelf which had not been demolished by the monster. "Look here, and see if you can get a vision of news to us."

Myra concentrated upon the sparkling globe, and suddenly cried out, in alarm:

"It is the Master face! The eyes are closed—the cheeks sunk—he seems dead!"

Alden nodded.

"If the Master is dead there is nothing more to fear—nothing more to fear!" he said softly.

But Myra saw a new face in the mirror depths of the crystal. It was that of a woman, with Oriental swathings about her face, and her thumbs upturned from clenched fists on either side of her head.

"Oh!" she screamed, but Alden heeded her not. He put his strong arms about her shoulder and drew the sweet face upward to his own.

"Myra, little Myra! Do you see anything in the crystal of my eyes," he asked softly.

She looked at him for a wonderful second—a sweet Eternity of Paradise—and then dropped the burning glance, as the golden curls were pressed against his broad shoulders.

"I only see," she murmured, "I only see the reflection of what is in my own eyes."

"And what is that?"

"My love for you, dear. My love for you!"

[THE END.]

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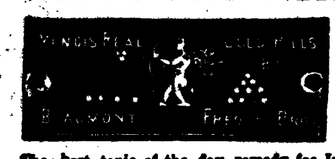

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